WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 234 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th "	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
30th "	"CANARA".	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th "	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA.	8,182
20th "	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
8th Dec.	Merkara	Karachi only
2rd "	LINGA	Karachi direct, passengers embark 2-12
8th "	CHAKDARA	Karachi & P.Guit
5th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th Jan.	TAROBA	East & S. African
9th Dec.	Varsova	Busrah direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	27thNov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec
INDUS MARU	G. Matsushi	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fusono	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	4th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B.Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y.Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th "	12th "
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th "	20th "

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	"	2,44,74,808
Reserve Liability of Share holders	"	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE
BANKING
SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOUND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,800

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,18,801	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 206,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. M. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,560
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,750

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.
Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtian	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch
42, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and S
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agency D. SEN & CO. 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans 14 per tin
A. H. NASEL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. *V. P. on 7 days Approval.* ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 6-4 propelling or Self-filling 7. Calendar Clip Ans. 8.
ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED
Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delhi.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Elgaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store
Lohar Chawl BOMBAY 2.

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, ahlblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

ABBE HAMON'S

20. WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.
Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma Eczema, Paralysis, etc. etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Lois of the Faculty of Paris.
SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

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Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manda or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Head Office:—
56, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4864.

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Oriental
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
BOMBAY.

Offices AT: Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Edgaloi, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Trivandrum.

	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	6,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.
For particulars apply to
R. Paterson Brown Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TEL WARSHIP
MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.
A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices
BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

Fresh Stock just Received

BENGALI DHOTIS.	SILK SHIRTS,	KASHMIRI SHALS,
CALCUTTA SARIS,	CHINA SILK COATS,	ZARI DUPATA,
MADURA SARIS,	,, ,, VESTS,	ZARI RUMALS,
KHADI SARIS,	SILK FROCKS,	ZARI LUGADIST.

PLEASE VISIT ONCE,
The Shanghavi Stores,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gents' Tailors & Outfitters

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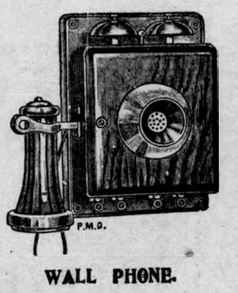

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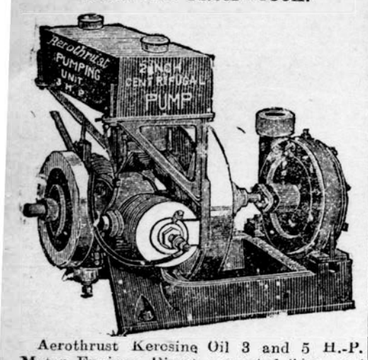

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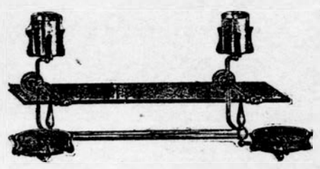

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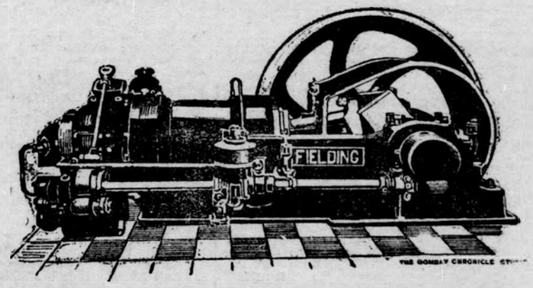

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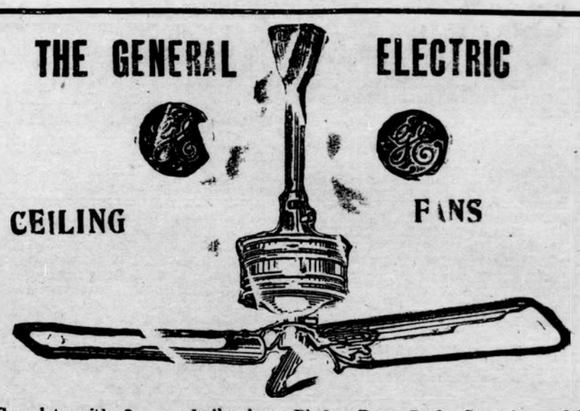

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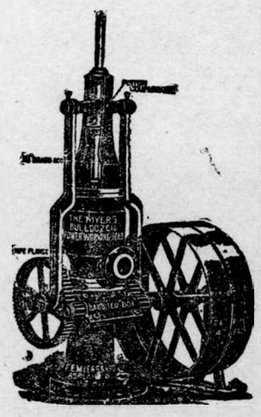

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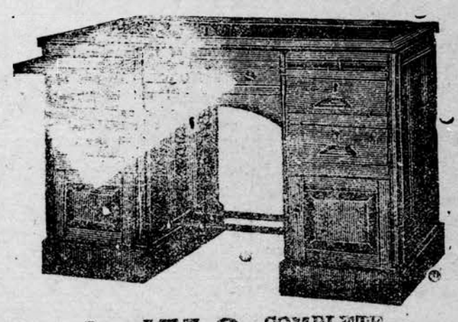

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K R2126

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AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE in Gujerati. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. "Social Diseases. Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases of men and women and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhushrn K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages. 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "Kaiser-i-Hind" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-7, and (2) B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Bookstalls.
L 9802

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WANTED by a Merchant of long standing Rs. 5,000 on security. Please apply Box No. 7473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2125

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DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
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B 11038

EDUCATIONAL.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES—The ideal institution for H. C. Pleaders and LL.B. Students. Morning classes at 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R2117

FRENCH LESSONS will be given by qualified and expert HINDU GENTLEMAN at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 7456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. 6t. Western Hotel Blds., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2068

CANDIDATES for service badly wanted Three months Training essential, in Shorthand (80 days) Accountancy, Banking, Typewriting, at highly reasonable fees. Service guaranteed in a short period. Enrolment for L.C.C. N.U.T., L.A.A., A.B.T., C.A.A., I.B.A., till 6th January, 1922. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OUR X'MAS SALE commences 1st December 1921. Tremendous reductions from 15 per cent to 35 per cent in readymade clothes, leather and fibre suit cases bags, etc., G. M. OPPAL & BROS, 275, Hornby Road.
T R2074

ADVICE GIVEN, specifications and plans prepared for Electric Lighting, Pumping and Industrial schemes, Machinery inspected and reported on by Engineer of many years' experience in India and Europe. Apply H. ROGER VAUGHAN, Esq. P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
T R2114

GLOBE'S TYYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington 10, Visible, 185, Brief fine ...	215
Remington 10, Rebuilt, 275, Brief	285
Oliver No. 9, Rebuilt, like new	215
Yost No. 15, little-used	175
Royal Visible Flscap Size	125
Empire No. 2, Latest, Brief	135
7 lbs. Fox Portable with Case New	175

We repair All Makes of Typewriters. Ribbons, Carbons, etc.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	259
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 235, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	190
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	224

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION of THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD., has been POSTPONED to a date to be notified later on.

PRIZE RS. 100.

SHAH BIKHACHAND LAHERCHAND from Ghatkoper from a chali on left hand side on account of madness age nearly 45 years open headed one Kabaja in body having gold buttons and a golden ring in the finger, left ear having defect, that man on 28/11/21 at 10 o'clock has been lost. So if any body will bring him the following address, the above mentioned prize will be given.

JAVERI BAPULAL BHOGILAL,
Javeri Bazar.
R 2091

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will, in accordance with the requisition received, be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 3rd December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the following proposition contained in the said requisition:—

"To wind up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and to appoint Liquidators authorising them to return the cardmoney to the respective cardholders and to deal with the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as may be deemed fit and to distribute the remaining Assets among the members."

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1921. C11916

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL RATES FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR

THE station to station rates for grain and pulses (wheat) and flour including Attah, Maida and Soojee, in force over the G. I. P Railway as well as those quoted in conjunction with the N.W., O. & R., E.I. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, at present applicable to Bombay and appearing in the Current Goods Tariff Part I B. and those notified in subsequent circulars, will with immediate effect, also apply to such traffic when booked from Bombay under the conditions as apply in booking to Bombay.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay. 2nd December. 1921. C11495

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF CALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on the 26th October, 1921, it was resolved to make the first call of Rs 30 per Ordinary and Rs. 5 per Deferred share and that such call be paid on or before the 15th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, during office hours.

By order of Board,
(Sd.) FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
123, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 20th November, 1921. C 11487

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. KAIKHUSHROO B. MAZAGONWALLA and Mrs. TEHMINA K. MAZAGONWALLA have retired from the firm of Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co. Secretaries Treasurers & Agents of the New Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., as from the 14th day of September, 1921.

Bombay, 29th day of November, 1921.
MAZAGONWALLA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The New Steam Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd.
C 11498

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WITH reference to Railway Board's notice dated the 4th November, 1921, inviting tenders for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March 1923, of nine types of wagons of the Indian Railway Conference Association Standard designs, the time tenders should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi is on or before the 14th December 1921 and not 7th December as previously notified.

(Sd.) H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board
Delhi, 26th November, 1921. C11473

THE PLANET MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 20 (twenty) per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and the same will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Registers on Saturday the 10th December, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 12th instant to Monday the 19th instant both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders in due course. Any change of address should be notified to the Company at once.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921. C11503

BEST CROWN STAMP.
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Gray Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 98 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 98 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 98 in. equal Rs. 3-8-9 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. S. "HERTOR" expected sail 7th December for Shanghai direct. Has space available for cargo also passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Ismail Bldgs., Fort.
C11490

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD.

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Bank on the 27th day of November, 1921, it is resolved to make the first call of Rs. 15 per share. All the Shareholders whose names stand in the Bank's Register on that date are therefore requested to pay up the amount of the above call in respect of shares held by them at the Registered Office of the Bank, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921, failing which interest at the rate of 9 per cent B.A. will be charged after that date.

Bombay, 27th November, 1921.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation Limited,
B. D. MOWRAWALLA,
C.R.A.,
Secretary.

NOTE—Notice for the above call have been posted to all the shareholders at their respective registered addresses. Any change of address however should be intimated to the Bank.
C11497

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Mr. Nurmahomed Kadir Shaik at No. 2, Dalal Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of considering the reconstitution of the Board and Resolutions concerning the Directorate and Officers of the Company, as also the affairs of the Company in general.

This Meeting is convened by the undersigned in accordance with Section 78 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Directors of the Company having failed to proceed to cause such a Meeting to be held within 21 days from the 3rd day of November, 1921, on which day certain persons, being holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued capital of the Company upon which all calls and other sums then due had been paid, of whom the undersigned are a majority in value, deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the said Section of the said Act, a requisition requiring the Directors to proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1921.

(Sd.) Karmali Ebrahim.
(Sd.) Abdool Razak Chotanbhai.
(Sd.) F. F. Parukh.
(Sd.) Natverlal Chhotalal.
(Sd.) C. Fernandes.
(Sd.) Ranchoddas Hansraj.
(Sd.) Karsondas Thakersey Rowjee.
(Sd.) Rowjee Premjee.
(Sd.) Hormasji Byramji Shroff.
(Sd.) Noormahomed Kader Shaikh.
(Sd.) Bhikhaji Byramji Shroff.
(Sd.) Goolabkhan Peerkhan.
(Sd.) Ahmed Peerkhan Butler.
(Sd.) Manilal D. Mody.
(Sd.) Chhotalal M. Kothari.
(Sd.) Jagabhai Bhogilal.
R2112

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stores and Materials, required by the Company during the six months, 1st January, 1922 to 30th June 1922, as set out in the undermentioned schedules, will be received by the Assistant Secretary at the Company's Head Office, Colaba Causeway, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday December 10th, 1921.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc. Pipes and Pipe Fittings. Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.
SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc. Oils and Paints.
SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.
SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Causeway samples of stores required may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays.

EARNEST MONEY—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash (cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender as Earnest Money. Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and not enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted. Any earnest money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his Tender.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

STAMP—The successful Tenderers shall be required to bear the cost of stamping the agreement.

DEPOSITS—Government Securities will be accepted at the market rate ruling on the day deposits are lodged. They will not be accepted at face value.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.
Colaba Causeway,
Bombay, 26th November, 1921.
T A C11446

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JLDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KHIMCHAND NAGARDAS SHAH, a landlord, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

WADILAL NAGARDAS SHAH, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Manibai, widow of the said deceased Khimchand Nagardas Shah, the only heir and next of kin of the said deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of November, 1921.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
C11499 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3798 of 1921.

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS .... Plaintiff,
v.
GOKALDAS KESHAVDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order of the High Court of Bombay, date1 24th November, 1921, the following Writ of Summons is published for the information of the defendant, whose whereabouts are not known.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3798 of 1921.
No. 3755 E. 3781 21-9-21.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 8th day of September 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HURGOWANDAS JIWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

v.

GOKALDAS KESHAVDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in Bombay and residing at Malad in Salsette. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The plaintiff claims from the defendant the sum of Rs. 8,131-3-0 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest and the costs of the suit.

Amended this 8th of November, 1921, as per Postponement Precipe dated 2nd November, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

Amended this 25th of November 1921, as per Postponement Precipe dated 24th November, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of December, 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other personable to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 17th day of Sept. 1921.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
C11500 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: SALT PANS AND RICE PANS at Uran belonging to Mr. Haji Mohomed Vallabh Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji.

ON behalf of our clients the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Notice is hereby given that the title deeds of the abovementioned properties have since some time past been deposited with them by the above party by way of equitable mortgage and that one of such title deeds viz a Deed of Partition dated 5th April, 1907, has been since a few days past taken from them by the above party for a special purpose viz for production before the Revenue Authorities and the same has not yet been returned to our clients.

All persons therefore are hereby warned against dealing with the above party in respect of any of the said properties to the prejudice of our clients.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Central Bank of India Ltd.

C 11502

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Pubblic Auction at Tardeo opposite to Beramji Jijibhoy Hall valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, corner cabinets, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, marble top tables, glass door book cases, writing tables, card tables bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, meat safes, soil linen baskets, verandah furniture, utensils, etc. etc.

The property of a gentleman

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 3rd December, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

10 Parcels smoking pipes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Pubblic Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office sigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

1 Handsome strong rubber tyre Bicycle wheel cabriolet.

A Bay Waler mare, hard-working and quiet in harness; and an English Landaulette by Kesternton, London, with harness; complete in good condition.

1 Lady's Cabriolet by Dykes of Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA DADAR

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 8th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property under the instructions of Messrs. Dabholkar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Jerup. Tejat, Ganna Vanna, Satra Saroop, Khupchand Genaji, Hazarimal Vanna and Partapmal Saroop and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandeker in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of January 1921 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground which is a Wadi or an oart with the buildings or houses standing thereon assessed by the collector of Bombay under collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639 New Nos. 3837 and 4587 Old survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 situated at Dadar, Kumbharwada, and assessed by Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 Street Nos. 826, 827, 828 and admeasuring about 12069 (twelve thousand and sixty-nine), square yards and bounded on the East by the properties of Sadanand Trimbak Kale, J. A. Dias, M. D. De Mello and Bai Begum Harisaheb, on the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and Damodar Shroff, on the North by public passage and on the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Coy., Attorneys for mortgages at 56, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji, Roberts and Wimbridge and by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Milner safe, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Showroom at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Milner safe, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MERCHANTS & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR NEAR KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Messrs. MERCHANT and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sitaram Raghunath Raiker, the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th of July, 1918, made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Dadar, near Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4984 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1459 and bounded on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by Eknath Ganobas Oart, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Shamji and on or towards the South by Abba Moraba's property and buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3213 (3) and Street No. 677B and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For farther particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAC.

THE AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's Factory for Making Furniture, Electric Dynamo, Implements for Making Furniture, Incomplete Pieces of Furniture, a large lot of Wooden Planks, Locks for Drawers and Cupboards, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Panjabi Ahmadin Mowlabux, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 3rd December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite to Roger's Soda Factory, in the compound of Bombay Educational Society, the following:—

A large lot of wooden planks, factory for making furniture, electric dynamo, implements for making furniture, incomplete pieces of furniture, locks for drawers and cupboards, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VITHALWADI CROSS LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Shamji Chapsey, Nagsi Sojpar and Shivji Khetsi, the Trustees of Cutch Prajan Deraser and Mahajan funds of Bombay, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Soonderbai widow and administrative of Damodar Kerson the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th April, 1919, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Manoo Ladha, but now of Nagindchand Sulchand, on or towards the West by Withalwadi Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckchand Lalchand and on or towards the South by the property of Dharsey Karson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. A. Shetna and Co. present

Kohinoor Film Mfg. Co.'s New Indian Drama.

KRISHNA MAYA
KRISHNA MAYA
KRISHNA MAYA

A Very Interesting and Instructive Episode of Indian Mythology

Depicting how Even Sages and Saint fail to comprehend the true significanc of MAYA.

at the

VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA

Oppst. Goods Yard—BYCULLA—Tram Line

Times and Rates as Usual

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
H. B. WARING Co.,

TO-NIGHT Sat Dec. 3rd at 9-30 p. m. and Matinee Tomorrow Sunday Dec 4th at 5-30 p. m.

Sik Charles. W. Wyndham's great Success

"DAVID GARRICK"

Plan at Rose and Co upto 1 p. m. to-day. After 3-30 p. m. at the Theatre. Sunday's plan at the Theatre on Sunday after 10-30, A. M.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
TO MO ROW at 9-45 p. m.

A Gorgeously Mounted Production of the Widely Discussed Novel VICTORIA CROSS'

"FIVE NIGHTS."
"FIVE NIGHTS."
"FIVE NIGHTS."

The Most Artistic Love Drama Ever Screened.

A Powerful Dramatization of the WIDELY DISCUSSED STORY by the Auther of "Life's Shop Window."

1. Does White Represent your past?
2. Do You Love Gold?
3. Are You In Love?
4. Has Tragedy Entered Your Life?
5. Have you Known Remorse?

Whether you have or not—come and see this Novel Picture.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4.30, 6.30, 8,15, & 10 p. m.
OUR CINEMA VARIETY BILL:—
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Animation,

Vod-A-Vil Movies

Showing the Latest Music Hall Turns.

"THE DREAM TRAP"

A Vigorous Western Masterpece.

Featuring

TOM SANTSCHI,

AND

For The First Time in Bombay

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"A DAY'S PLEASURE"

Two Reels of Entertainment that for Novelty.earned Laughs and Thrills has not been equalled since "SHOULDER ARMS."

THE EMPRESS
TO DAY & TOMORROW AT
3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
PRESENT
The Greate Mythological Indian Drama:

'JAGAT JANANI J GADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'

The Story of the WORSHIP of

MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA

Adapted for the Screen and Produced on a Magnificient Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gemfeaturing Well-known Indian Artistes.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.

THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th The Midnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!! NEW PLAY!!!

under the Distinguished Patronage of the Public
THE

Lalitkala Dansha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by the

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

AT THE

WILL STAGE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,

for the first time in Bombay,

SHAHA-SHIVAJI

SATURDAY, 3rd Dec. 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

and

SUNDAY 4th Dec. 1921, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CAST:—

SHIVAJI—Mr. V. B. Pendherker.
SAIBAI—Mr. S, N. Chapekar.
SHAHAJI—Mr. Phatak.
BAJI GHORPADY—Mr. B. Joshi.
DEORAO—Mr, D. N. Kulkarni.

Plan can be seen and seats reserved at the Madhavashrama near West-End Cinema between 8 and 11 A, M. and 3-30 to 8. P. M. on any day or at the theatre on the day of the Performance.

PROPRIETORS.
R. K. D. NATAK Co.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week.

Wilfred Noy's British Actors' Photoplay.

"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"

(Six parts—7,000 feet.)

From the World-famous ballad by

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

"The old Earl's daughter died at my breast:
I speak the truth, as I live by bread!
I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child in her stead.,"

"If I'm a begger born," she said,
"I will speak out, for I dare not lie-
Pull off, pull off the brooch of gold.
And fling the diamond necklace by.'l

"IHE LADY CLARE"

Featuring the dainty Star Miss:

MARY ODETE

There is no fault to be found with either the acting or the setting, to both of which must be attributed in a large measure the success that the film has hitherto gained. Of the players' there must be few who have never heard before, for names such as Simeon Stuart, Winifred Evans, charles Quartermain Mary Forbes, Mary Odette, Jack Hobbs and Fewlass Llewellyn are all well-known, and it is in hands such as these that the making of the picture has been placed. Indeed, Charles Quartermain is at present in Bombay.

"THE LADY CLARE"

Do not miss this treat

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day and Tommorrow at 3.30 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Religious Production. by the Hindustan Film Company.

POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!

(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.

PUNDLIC
BY
The Kohinoor film Co.
PUNDLIC

A socio-relegious drama, the most opportune picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of the day—the problem of eradicating drink evil from the renowned land of Aryavart.

PUNDLIC

a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman

PUNDLIC
A Mythological Marvel.
Shows at; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets AND Confectionery
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Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable varieties.

No fresh recommendation needed.

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

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Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road
Opp. Parekh's Hospital. BOMBAY

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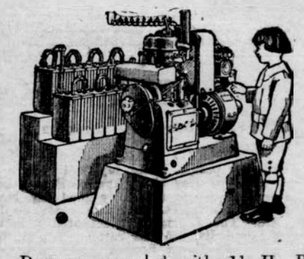
FOR UP-COUNTRY HOMES
BUNGALOWS OUTHOUSES, ETC.



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Published Fortnightly.
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Including Postage to any part of India

The Only Organ of the day, which stands to alievate the grievances and needs of the Govt servants and to bring them in harmony with Public in general. Every Govt. Servant and the Public are requested to support it with there might

Sample copy forwarded on receipt of 2 annas stamps.

THE MANAGER
GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' GAZETTE
750, Kasba Peth, POONA

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.

S S Martinique, Moloch, Bangkok.
S S Chakdara, Beedie, Busreh.
S S Nawshera, Nonison, Delagoabay.
S S Chakla, Fitt, Busreh.
S S Calypso, Brown, Karachi.
S S King Alfred, Davies, Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Dungenese, MacLeod, New York.
S S Ischia, Conlongo, Genoa.
S S Nagina, Slightham, Delagoabay.
S S Gandara, Losen, Calcutta.
S S Macedonia, Vine, London.
S S Nagpore, Maclaine, Kobe, etc.
S S Ozarda, Bell, Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Keishen Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain T S Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain W A Fitt, arrived in harbour yeterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S King Alfred:—The steamer King Alfred, 3194 tons, Captain W Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Dungenese:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Dungenese, 1746 tons, Captain MacLeod, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ischia:—The M Italiana steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain Conlongo, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain Madalne, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S. N. Co's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain Vine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 2.

S S Macedonia for London.—24 bdles lamb skin, 2 bdles wool carpet, I. Gufeld; 9 cwt 3 qu 5 lb cut points, H. Laljee & Co.

S S City of Harvard for Liverpool.— 397½ cwt myrabolans, B. Damji & Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgod.—164 bdles shookal, 27 bdles hoops, Cutler Palmer & C.; Marseilles.—6000 cwts crushed bons, F. Ebrahim & C.

S S City of Harvard for Liverpool.—397½ cwt myrabolans, B. Damji & Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow.—164 bdles shookal, 27 bdles hoops, Cutler Palmer & Co.; Marseilles.—6000 cwts crushed bone, F. Ebrahim & Co.

S S Grelarlie for New York.—1 cwts casing, Charles McCarthy; 37½ cwts gum tragacanth, Moosubhoy Jaffarbhoy.

S S City of Harvard for Antwerp.—25 bales hemp, O. Govindjee & Co.

S S Sureway for Antwerp.—55 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton, B. Meyer & Co.; 1500 tons, manganescore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate; 440 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Membericos for Genoa.—104 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondos & Co.; 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.; Ghent.—440 bale cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Dilvara for Shanghai.—504 bale cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 210 bale cotton twist, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 100 bale cotton yarn, I. David; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Dilvara for Hongkong.—60 cwts sharkfias, 44 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji & Co.; 6 bales cowhides, 350 lbs goat skin, The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanje & Co.

S S Wakashmaru for Shanghai.—1600 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai.— 50 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong.—100 bales cotton twist 31 cwts 16 lbs David Sassoon & Co.; 8 c/s 2 pieces ivory, H. Laljee & Co.

S S Akitamaru for Kove.—611 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Wakasamaru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co.; 500 bales cotton, R. D. Tata & Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

S S Keishnanmaru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS

Dec. 2.

S S Chakdara from Basrah, Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.—1790 baskets dates, 8 bundles species.

S S Clan Maciver from Thevenard, Agents James Finlay and Co.—24668 bags wheat.

S S Sirsa from Mauritius, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.—22 cases glass ware, 13 bales cotton goods, 76346 bags sugar.

S S Tresidden from Delgoabay, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.—7308 tons coal.

S S Lanka from Badagara, Agents East India Steam Navigation Co.—169 bags moist cocanuts, 404 bags dry cocanuts, 3 tins pickels, 500 bags copra.

S S Nagina from London, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.—8891 tons coal.

A resolution, requesting the Bhavnagar State authorities to help the Kundla Depressed Classes' School to establish a weaving school at Kundla to introduce spinning in the Kundla Girls' School and to help the Kundla Public Library, was passed at the last meeting of the Bombay Branch of Shree Kundla Bal Mitra Mandal and forwarded to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the President of the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State.

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
C. V. SHAH, B. A., B. Sc. (Econ. London) Bar.-at-Law
To be had of the Author from 158, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
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Always in Stock, Send your requirise to
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18, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

[Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	11 30
Sakel's	20 50
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	17 63
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	17 60
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17 21
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	17 03
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	16 88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. 30th Nov. 1911.

Months	To-day's price.
December	10 97
January	10 97
February	10 94
March	10 92
April	10 88
May	10 86
June	10 80
July	10 76
August	10 61
September	10 36
Oct.	10 18
Novembers	10 08

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	18 84
Jan.	19 00
February	19 10
March	19 25
April	19 30
May	19 35
June	19 40
July	19 45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
M. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 85
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 30th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 63
" " " Mar.	17 60
" " " May	17 31
" " " July	16 85
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 97
" " " May	16 86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 1st Dec 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York Jan.	17 14
Future at New York Mar.	17 12
Future at New York May	16 92
Future at New York July	16 47

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 80
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Mas	10 74
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. May.	10 65
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. July	10 53

London, 1st Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/32 Firm
Bar Gold	5/2/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 29th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8
" 2 months hence	37 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China banks bought and sold. Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	—

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	161 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Baids Bags Nov.-Dec. Done firm	£ 17
" Tone Hardening tendency.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Dec. Sellers	27/3
" Months Jan.-April Paid	27/7 1/2

New York, 30th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	400 50

EXCHANGE.

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	56 77
In Germany	975 00
In Italy	97 05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 92
Christiana	28 07
Amsterdam	11 31
Switzerland	21 04

Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 30

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 29th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	5 1/2
AUSTRALIAN Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50
Tone:—Better demand.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Firmer.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA PAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Paid Sellers	£ 17
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Paid	£ 16 and £ 16 1/4
Tone :—Tending dearer.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 9/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	6 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 1 4
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 1/8
Tone :—Firmer.	
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
" " " Ordinary	23

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	21
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 2.

To-day 49 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully good Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 450 and advanced till Rs. 456. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 452 and Rs. 455 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 452. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 451. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 451 and closed at Rs. 448. Fine Mg. Oomra December and January opened at Rs. 410 and went up to Rs. 415 again going down to Rs. 405 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 403 and advanced till Rs. 406. It then declined to Rs. 397 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal December and January remained at Rs. 302.

Our market far ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was chiefly limited to new fine Oomras from Bull speculators. Same stapled descriptions and high class old Oamras are reported to have been bought by local millwallas and exporters, and about Rs. 3,000 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 2nd Dec 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	448
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	295
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	403
Do. March	393

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	297
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	406
Do. March	398

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Dec 1921.

Cotton	11363 Bs.
Wheat	25576 Cwt.
Linseed	401 "
Rapeseed	554 "
Gingellyseed	7474 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	559 "
Castorseed	Nil,
Rice	4719 "
Myrabollams	187 "
Cottonseed	10582 "
Mowraseed	30 "
Gram	279 "
Jowar	881 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	281 "
Bajre	6265 "
Coal	1236 Tons

PRICE-GOODS.

The general conditions prevailing in the Cloth Market during the past week have been very discouraging. There has been a total absence of wholesale demand and buyers seem to be inclined to adopt a waiting policy on account of the easier tendency in values. Some retail enquiry has been noticeable, but the experience of sellers generally has been very disappointing. It is feared that active trade cannot take place until the boycott movement lasts. The absence of credit is also checking the demand to some extent, as the sellers demand cash payment on delivery within a week after the date of the sale.

GREYS.

Manchester Grey Shirtings have remained steady with little doing. Drills and Jaconets have been easier.

Local Mill Cloths have not been in brisk demand and the tendency seems to be for lower rates. The Khadi movement seems to be in full swing at the moment and the cloth is finding favour in upcountry districts. Japanese Cloths have not shewn any activity.

WHITES.

An easier tone has been experienced in White Goods. Amritsar, which is the chief market for narrow width Nainsooks, has not been purchasing goods since several months. White Shirtings have declined from four to eight annas per piece on account of the absence of demand. Prices of White Mulls have been steadily weakening, local mill cloths being in better request in spite of the prices being comparatively Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 more than Lancashire makes. White Mullis of Madhowji Dharamsi Mills in 46 and 51 inches by 20 yards have been selling at Rs. 12-4 and Rs. 13-4 per piece and those of the Kohinoor Mills in 43, 48 and 53 inches by 20 yards at Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per piece. Similar cloths of Mulraj Khatau Mills have also been selling side by side. The Mathuradas Mills 26 inches by 18 yards Green End Mulls have been finding favour with buyers even at the price of Rs. 5-6-0 per piece, which is a rupee more in comparison with Manchester make. It is reported that about sixty packages of 30 inches by 30/32 yards Satin Duck are lying in stock with an Importing Firm, who wishes to dispose of which can be had at eight annas per yard is preferred by buyers. These goods are said to have been imported on account of buyers, but were cancelled by shippers on receiving losses from dealers, when the market price a year ago was Rs. 1-4 per yard. The loss on these goods is expected to be very heavy considering the state of the market at present.

The Manchester Market has been quiet and prices when tested have been easier. Manufacturers have been losing ground owing to want of orders and several makers have stopped their looms. The spinning section has also been dull and though there will be no organised fifty per cent. short time, each mill will regulate its own hours and the cut will be fully equivalent to the above percentage unless the demand improves greatly at once.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p
Rallis Farl No. 2000	39×37½/8		16	0	0
" 10/000	45× "		18	8	0
" No. 33000	45× "		17	8	0
" " 2800	37× "		14	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "		15	8	0
" Yellow Horse No. 2310	43×39				
	44×38½				
Dewhurst BBB	38×38½		23	6	0
" BB	39×38 1/2		20	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	48×34½				
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8				
Bombay Co.'s No. 2560	44×38				
" No. 1500	39×37½/38		15	0	0
" No. 5600	38×37½/38				
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/38				
" " 4462	41× "				
" " 1566	33×37/37½				
Forbes " 651	38×37½/38				
Lyon's Shunker	39× "				

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40		22	0	0
Rallis Muslid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40		21	0	0

GREY JACONETS

Rallis No. 18	45×22		10	12	0
" " 18	40×22		9	12	0
" " 138	40×22		9	4	0
" " 636	44×22		10	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		28	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40		33	0	0
Rallis No. 9889	33×40		22	0	0
Forbes' K.B. 100	31×40				
" 151	33×40		22	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Rallis No. 6	41×13				
" No. 60	46×13				
" No. 600	51×13		12	12	0
" No. 6000	56×13				
" No. 88	58×20		11	4	0
" No. 1270	37×18		4	12	0
" No. 818	39×20		10	12	0
" No. 1440	36×20		7	0	0
" No. 5352	42×20		14	0	0
" No. 2755	42×20		15	8	0
" No. 1702	52×20		22	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		4	12	0
" No. 119	37×18		5	8	0
" No. 229	42×18		6	8	0
" No. 339	47×18		7	8	0
" 38",43",48",	52"×18		7	4	0
" No. 95	58×18		11	4	0
" " 66998	40×18				
" " 86999	" "				
" No. 775	40×18				
" No. 875	45×18				
" No. 975	50×18				
" No. 616	" "		9	0	
Graham's "Baloon	58×20		11	4	0
" No. 142	34×19		11	0	0
" No. 850	36×18		11	0	0
Greaves No. 5060	27×18		4	10	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Rallis No. 7070/9090	27×18		5	4	0
" Nos. 61/81	" "		5	2	0
" No. 1900	" "		4	9	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		8	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8882 95950/97970	28×18				
" Saraswati	38×18				
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	8	0
" No. 50000	"		7	0	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"		7	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18		4	10	0
Greaves Nos. 30000/50000 No. 6000 T.B	38×22		8	12	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18		4	10	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	" "		4	10	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	" "		4	10	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCKS OF PIECEGOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 24,996 bales and 37,393 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 31st October last, which shows a decrease of 1,045 bales and 1,833 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st October last stands at 7,969 packages, which shows an increase of 885 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during October last have been 14,647 packages of cotton piecegoods and 8,746 packages of yarns. The imports during October 1921 of cotton piecegoods have been 11,769 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 9,631 packages, including those from Japan.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-15-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-14-0.
Bars Silver ready 96-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 96-15-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 95-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 7/16
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/32
Tone of Exchange steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 367.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 367.
On Paris Bankk's buying D. D. Frcs. 377.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 179.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 172.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. 292.
On Singapore Bank's D. D. 174.
On New York Bank's D. D. Rs. 376.
London Gold ready s. 102-7.
London Silver ready d. 37-10.
London Silver forward d. 37-8.
Tone of silver Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.03.
French Exchange Frcs. 55.80.
Italian Exchange 95.90.
Swiss Exchange 21.10.
Belgium Exchange 58.00.
German Exchange Mrsk. 780.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

FINANCE.

Money is still plentiful, but there is some inquiry for financing cotton. The call rate is still about 1½ per cent. The short deposit rate is about 3 per cent. The demand for treasury bills continues on a fair scale. Government Securities are in good demand especially the 6 per cent bounds. 4 per cent. Terminable Loan was put through at 96 7/8 per cent.

Exchange has been an interesting market with a fluctuation of about a farthing. The report of rice being decontrolled had a steadying effect on the market, but the rise was short-lived; as the bazar started buying steadily at every rise. There has been a large import of wheat from "Australia" for bazar account, and as much as four lacs tons have been placed so far. The value of this is about four million sterling, and it is believed that the exchanged for this has already been fixed. The price of wheat in India is still above party, and it is quiet likely that a further import of about a couple of hundred thousand tons may be needed for the Indian markets. The exchange settlement for wheat imports is in the way of higher sterling, as with export of cotton and rice to Japan and Europe, exchange is bound to improve. It is generally believed that early next year when our food crops are gathered, wheat imports will automatically stop. The import of sugar and coal which were heavy during October and part of November, has ceased at present.

The gold market was steady round Rs. 29-5 with a daily demand of about 15,000 tolas. The stock is estimated at about six lacs tolas. At the close the rate has dropped to Rs. 29-1 on improved American exchange.

Silver declined to Rs. 95-13 for Decemver settlement, but improved on favourable advices from China and closes steady at Rs. 96. China seems to have stopped buying ready silver in London and it is reported that silver worth about three million sterling is on the way to China from all parts. Stock is about 6000 bars and the off-take is about 40 bars

Shanghai London rate is 3/9 per taei, Hongkhong London 2/7¾ per dolar and Japan London 2/4½ per yen.

SHARES.

This was the last week of December settlement, hence a large bullee business was done. The fluctations have been heavy and the excitement was equally great.

The "favourites" occupy a prominent place so far as transactions go and it is said that on a single day one bull coterie either buys a couple of thousand shares or sells them. We have always advised 'caution' to the investing Pic and it is indeed high time that something radical ought to be done to put a check to such a wild speculation. Nagpurs, Swadeshis and Kohinoors are the hot favourites of one group of Syndicates, while New Greats, Simplex, Finlay and Swan, are of another group. They defeat the existing rules of the Stock Exchange and we certainly think it is time to devise some new methods to catch the mischief-makers.

Both the cloth and the yarn markets are dull with less inquiry. So the present prices of cotton mill shares appear by far too high for investment purposes.

In miscellaneous section, Tata Irons are a steady market with a fair amount of business passing both in Deferreds and Ordinaries. The shares are steady round this level, on account of the forthcoming dividend, which is expected to be satisfactory. Bank shares were in good demand; Imperial Banks are quoted at about Rs. 1,425 and the contributory at Rs. 392/8. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 128, and the Tata Banks are wanted at Rs. 22.

The general election of the committee took place on last Monday and everything passed off smoothly. A new committee has been appointed and we sincerely wish them success. The change in the election proceedure was that members presented their voting papers personally without signing them. The criticism in the press, against our committee, and the members has subsided now.

The committee has decided the following with regard to Great shares :—"That no business should be done for December and January settlement over Rs. 1,310 and Rs. 1,305 respectively.

After the December settlement is over, no business will be allowed in these shares till the Directors meet to decide to allow transactions in them.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day.

Market closed steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2750, Alliance 370, Apollo 122/8, By. Cotton 1435, By. Dyeing 1740, Bradbury 1200, Century 1040, Cent. India 4820, Colaba Land 2770, Coorla 3250, Crescent 690, Currimbhoy 1795, David 1630, Edw. Sassoon 725, Fazulbhoy 1720, Finlay 1800, Gokak 260, Ind. Bleaching 235, Ind. Malwa 422/8, Jamshed Mfg. 585, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3560, Madhavrao Scd. 375, Meyer Sassoon 430, Morarji 7700, New Great 1260 New City 930, Pabani 1200, Pearls 1340, Phoenix 1175, Premier 225, Planet 360, Shapurji 447/8, Simplex 1060, Standard 2650, Swan 1500, Swadeshi 4830, Tata Mill 1640 and Vishnu Cotton 2200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra valley 775, Alcock 750, B. Burma 505, B. Burma N. I. 140 pr. B. Tramway 131/4, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 275xd. Bundicement 43, Ind. Cement 325 xd. Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1420, New India Insur. 19, Tata Iron Ord. 81/4, Tata Iron Defd. 292/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 72/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 235, Tata Hydro 8550, Tata Oil 90 and Scindia Steam 9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

During the latter part of last week and early part of this week our market ruled firm with good demand for ready sugars and with steadier advices from other markets dealers came out buyers and a large business has been done in Mauritins crystals January shipment c Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 per cwt also a fair quantity of Javas changed hands amongst dearlers for December shipment c Rs. 14-8-0 to 15-4-0 per cwt free b l bay Harbour. Since last two days the demand is very limited owing to Railways being partially closed and with easier advices from other markets dealer have become nervous and have again reduced their prices by four to eight annas.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with little business doing. Java market keeps quiet with sellers c 12½ gilders F. O. B. Manritius report a steadier market with good business doing. About 5000 tons furthers has been sold for our market for December-January shipment Home and American markets keep quiet.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-10-0 eq. 18s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 250000 bags.

Brown Rs. 19-12-0 eq. 17s. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Manritius Rs. 19-8-0 F. B.. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

Arrivals :—

S S Rajah with 62,000 Java sugar.

S S Assuan with 25,000 Manritus sugar.

J. FRAMROZE & CO.,
Sugar Brokers.

HOME MARKET.

Advices from home are rather of a discouraging character owing to poor trade demand and outside considerations. We advise you to buy on good breaks. The following table will give an idea of the changes in the home markets. Week commencing from 24th November to 1st December 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921 12.48 11.50 68
New York spot 1921 18.90 17.65 125
Liverpool January 1922 11.62 10.80 82
Liverpool March 1922 11.51 10.74 77
New York January 1922 18.47 17-14 133
New York March 1922 18.38 17.12 126

F. G. Broach April May 1922 opened in the bazar at Rs. 455 on the 25th advanced to Rs. 463 on the same day, again declined to Rs. 453½ on the 30th, again advancing to Rs. 460 on the 1st and closed at Rs. 458 at Colaba on the above date. F Oomra December January 1922 opened in the bazaar at Rs. 398 on the 25th advanced to Rs. 406 on the same day, again declined to Rs. 373 on the 30th again advanced to Rs 421 on the 1st and closed finally at Colaba on the above day at Rs. 415. This wild and unexpected advance in our market was due to heavy buying by a big bear operator and heavy covering of short sales by weak bear party. We advise our constituents to buy in the Home markets and sell here as the prices here are too high compared with the prices at home.

Our market for ready cotton maintained quiet tone during the week under review. There was a moderate demand for nice Oomras from Japan shippers and new Khandesh and Bengal cotton from local millwalas. As new cotton is now arriving freely we think it would be good to sell out old stock at current prices. About 14,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

CHEMICALS--MARKET.

December 2.

Improvement was the feature in the chemicals market, especially in the rates of Aniline salt, Bichromate of soda, Bichromate of potash etc. Enquiry was also felt and the forward rates from Germany for these chemicals, are firm and no further decline is reported. Demand has been great and supply though has not been overtaken, it may probably be soon overtaken if the arrivals be found short in the current month. Zinc Chloride and Sodium Sulphide are steady—the former being quoted at Rs. 25 for German stuff, and the English wooden casks in lead lining nearly five rupees higher than German stuff. Epsom salt is dull. China clay has no further changes worth reporting. Brown sugar of lead is absolutely quiet. Farina has been steady going down and the Japanese is quoted at Rs. 24 the Dutch at Rs. 27 per cwt. Other sizing starches have nothing of importance.

Quotations :—

Aniline salt Rs 0-13-0
Epsom salt Rs 7-8-0
Glauber salt Rs 5-12-0
Antimony salt Rs 1-6-0
Brown sugar lead Rs. 38
Zinc chloride Rs 26
Bleaching powder Rs 22 U A
Magnesium chloride Rs 8-8-0
Farina K Rs 24
Sago flour Rs 13-12-0
Bichromate soda Rs 50
Bichromate potash Rs 56

MILL STORES MARKETS.

December 2.

A slightly easier tendency was evidenced in the Home quotation of 15/40s Healds, and lots are offered at 33d. Reeds are varying between 4¼ and 5¼ d according to the counts and sizes. Roller cloth and other sizing flannels are steady and no further changes both in the Home quotations and local rates are witnessed. The scarcity is still evidenced for the best stuff. Pickers and Picking Bands are almost dull and no lively enquiry for these goods was the feature of the market. Bobbins for spinning mills are almost dull. Japanese are still falling slowly. Ring Rabbeth are varying between Rs. 12 and 13 per Gross of Japanese make. Wilson are much higher than all Japanese goods. Cylonder and Doffer fillets are dull with the last rate closing being Rs. 1-6-0 per ft. The latest quotation by last mail in sterling are as under :—

Healds 41 d per 800 eyes; Reeds 4¼ d per 100 eyes; Hairy Picking Bands 4 s 6 d; Roller Cloth (Headmost) 11 s 4 d (1603); Roller cloth 12s 6 d (1803); Clearer cloth (2003) 6 s 6d; Sizing flannel (66") 6/2 3/4 d; Pickers (Broomley) Rs 3/6/4d; Warper Bobbins 883 per gross; Card Can (Blue) 6s.

COLOURS MARKET.

Delta Perpurine and Congo-red witnessed fair demand, chiefly due to two factors—one being an increase in consumption and the other a steady and low rate. The supply also from Germany is Quite up to the mark and no tension, no scarcity are features of the market. Business is fair but steady. Alizerine redpaste is quoted at nearly Rs. 150 and the Madras-Madura demand was more than usual. Sulphuric dyes are silent. Direct colour has revived fresh activity. Magenta Xls changed ands at prices varying from Rs. 12 to 25 as per the strength and quality. Crysophenine is quoted at Rs. 5 and thereabout. Malachite green has nothing new. The prices are the same.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The general of market to-day was quiet only small business in coal shares being reported and there was only small turnover in jute shares. In miscellaneous section cotton shares were easier and so were Hume pipes and Madan theatres. The following were the closing quotations Coal Ghusick and Muslia 29/4; Katras Jhaarria 120; Patmohna 12/4; Phularitand 8; Jute Auckland 19/8; Century 6/10; Empire prefs. 96/8; Fort William 277 X D; Kelvin 612/8; Landsdowne 192; Naihati 313 X D New Central 407/8; Miscellaneous-Bararee coke 14/14; Bengal telephone 217/8; British India corporation 10/14; British Ceylon Corporation 9/12; Dunbar cotton 531; A Fipro Ltd. 15/4; Hume pipes 7; Indian Iron and steel (old) 60; Indian tanneries 2/2; Kesoram cotton 17/4; Madan theatres Ltd. 11/12; Nes Savan sugar 10/12; Scott Thomson 8/8; Tinnevelly textiles 15/8; Erratum yesterday's quotation for Frank Ross (Calcutta) 5/12 should have read 8/8) Government paper 3½ percent quoted at Rs. 59/14. Small lots 60/4; War Bonds (Short loans) 100/L4; 1925 101; 1926, 101/10; 1928,101/2; 1930,101/8; 1931,101/8. U.P. Bonds 6 percent 95/2 percent. Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for Demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence and Demand Bills One shilling three and thirtyone thirtytwo pence.

DISMISSED FOR WEARING KHADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly publish the following in the columns of your valued Daily.

I joined the Firm of Messrs. Martin and Hart, Engineers, Bombay, on the 1st July last as a Steno-typist. My employers had nothing to complain against me till yesterday. On the morning of this day, I attended office as usual "clad in Khaddar," and was busy with my work. I was, however, interrupted by the sepoy who told me that I was wanted by the Textile Engineer, Mr. W. Davidson. Thinking that I was wanted for taking down notes, I hastened on to him with my note book. But, to my great surprise, he told me that he considered the use of Khaddar in the office by the employees of the Firm as highly prejudicial to the conduct of their business, and that my services would be dispensed with, premptorily unless I gave up the use of Khaddar clothes in their office. I found myself between the horns of a dilemma. At first sight, the idea of risking my job appeared rather inadvisable for the following reasons. I am a native of Manjeri and had, therefore, the misfortune to sustain a heavy loss as a result of the looting by the Moplah rebels. My parents are refugees at Cannanore and I have to meet a heavy bill on their account. Under these circumstances, I, for one moment, wavered as to what I should decide upon. However, on second thoughts, it struck me that cost. I, therefore, promptly replied the gentleman that I prefered severing my connection with their Firm. On hearing this, the Textile Engineer delivered his judgement, which was subsequently confirmed by the Branch Manager, that I was no longer an employee of the Firm. I thanked the gentleman for the high tribute he paid to my dear "Khaddar" and bade him goodbye.

I may state here that my late employers have not seen their way to effect settlement of my claims, and this matter, is now in the hands of my legal adviser.—Yours, etc.

M. R. ANANDA KRISHNAIR.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS & YARNS.

Description.		A Stock on 30th Sept. 1921.	B* Imports during Oct. 1921.	C Stock on 31st Oct. 1921.	D Approximate total deliveries during Oct. 1921.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Oct. 1920	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	26,041	9,471	24 996	10,516	—1,045	37,215	31,629	45,772	31,936	31,387
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	39,226	2,288	37,393	4,131	—1,833	32 830	4,022	9 384	26 471	30, 993
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales.	1,373	30	1 350	53	—23	1,316	915	1,201	1,146	314
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	3,792	492	3,754	530	—38	2,530	987	1,252	1,794	947
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	7,084	9,631	7,969	8,746	+885	10 121	3,102	10,802	3,581	7,180
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,712	1,155	1,561	1,306	—151	2,611	2,936	4,047	2,154	2,670
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	1,366	179	1,167	378	—199	2,169	111	477	1,082	2 341
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	1,129

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	13 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SETNA:—Bai Jerbai widow of Late Dr. E. F. Setna of Sholapur and mother of Mr. B. E. Setna of Ahmadnagar died at Sholapur on the 24th November 1921.

R 2127.

POST AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The Post and R. M. S. Conference of Bombay Circle is going to be held on the 10th and 11th of December next at Nasik.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 375, Hornby Road.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, the Sunday Free Matriculation class will be reopened on the 4th December.

INDIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Mr. Madanbhai Shrikrishna Hate will deliver a lecture on the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. at Girgaum on "A. B. C. of Swaraj."

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the council of the above will be held at the head office Dadar, to-morrow at 8-30 p.m.

G. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of the G. Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday next at 2 p.m. (St.) in the office of the Committee 4-18 Khundke's Building Lady G. Road Dadar.

WEAVING CLASS AT DADAR.

A weaving class will be opened in the office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee from the 4th instant and instructions will be given for the present in a Pit-Loom from 7 to 9 a.m. daily candidates will be taken up two by two in the order of their applications which they must present in the office personally.

ANNUAL DAY OF RASTRIYA SHALA.

The annual day of (Gujarati) Rastriya Shala (Princess Street) will be celebrated to-morrow from 1 to 5 p.m. at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, cavel St. when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will preside. All are invited to be present. Special accommodation for ladies is provided.

"VAIDIK KATHA."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday next at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Shrimen Pardi Dwijendra Sharm will deliver a lecture on "Vaidik Katha."

ARRIVAL OF MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness Maharao Shri Khengarji of Cutch arrives Bombay from England to-day (Saturday) and sails to Mandvi per S. S. "Lhasa" on Monday the 5th instant.

"INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION."

"Under the auspices of the Warli Vidyarthi Vrunda a public lecture on "Industrial Education" will be delivered in Marathi by Prof. R. M. Joshi of Commercial College on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Warli Fergason Road Boys' Municipal School."

"TYPES OF HOUSING SOCIETIES."

The weekly Continuation Class of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute for intensive study of Co-operation will be held on Sunday next at 8-30 p.m. at the Institute's office. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will conduct the class and the subject of lecture will be "Types of Housing Societies."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer "Glassy" has on board the outward mails of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kaga Maru" left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (westward bound) on the 30th November.

"FISCAL COMMISSION AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE."

The monthly meeting of the members Indian Economic Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall. The subject of discussion will be "The Fiscal Commission and Imperial Preference."

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA WARDHAK MANDALI.

An Elocation competition and Exhibition of Embroidery Works will be held under the auspices of the above Mandali at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant at the Kitte Bhandari Hall 2nd Kumbharwada near Durgadevi.

"THE RELIGION TAUGHT IN GEETA."

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje will deliver a public lecture on "The Religion Taught in Geeta" on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Vaidya Bros Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane Thakurdar, Bombay. The lecture is open to all.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Of the 12 candidates who appeared for the examination of the Co-operative English Training Class and Honorary Organizers Special Training Class held on the 10th of July last the following are declared successful in order of merit.

R. N. Trivedi, Abdus Sather, Metharam Fattechand Butani, Bapubhai N. Desai, Bapu Keshav Rashinker and M. A. Awan.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

In a general meeting of the Ahmedabad Khilafat Committee on the 30th November under the presidentship of Maulana Syed Ahmed Alavi Saheb. Janab Imam Abdul Kadar Bawazeer Saheb of Africa, now residing at the Mahatmaji's Ashram, has been elected as representative from Ahmedabad District to the Central Khilafat Committee of India for the year 1922.

DEATH OF MR. S. T. BHANDARE.

The members of the Goa Saraswat Samaj learn with deep regret the sad news of the death of the Late Mr. S. T. Bhandare who was one of the leaders of the Saraswat community at Bombay. The Samaj sends its heartfelt sympathies to the members of his family on this occasion.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri, Honorary Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, who had been laid up with fever and caugh since the 17th November is much letter now, but owing to weakness he is unable to attend to his work for some time. Those who want to see him in connection with some Khilafat and national work should please see Dr. Saiyed Mahmood.

"STUDENTS' LEAGUE."

The above league has received donations amounting to Rs. 49; from 14 sympathisers of the League and it requests all other gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the students' to send their contributions to the Hon. Secretary of the League. The Khoja Khanmohamed Habibbhai A.-V. School Samuel Street Khoja Mohalla Mandvi.

SEND-OFF TO MR. RANA.

Mr. Tribhuwanrai D. Rana, Dewan of Junagad, was given a hearty send-off by his many friends and admirers at the Colaba Railway station on Thursday evening when he left by the Guarat Mail.

LATE MR. PURANMAL.

Bhai Puranmal Hiralal, the grand son of Sheth Pitamburbhai Hathibhai, Secretary of the Sub Congress Committee of Palampur and a national volunteer, passed away at Bombay at the age of 24 on Sunday, the 27th instant. In thorough discharge of his duty as a volunteer at Bombay, he caught cold on Thursday the 17th and was attacked with pneumonia of which he died. This is a noble example of sacrifice for the sacred cause of Swaraj.

He leaves behind him a young widow and a daughter to deeply lament his death, may his soul rest in peace!

GLOB CINEMA

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night and this week at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road) a superb Indian Religious Photoplay "Poondalick" (6 parts—6000 feet) produced in gorgeous style and splendour by the Hindoostan Film Manufacturing Company. It is a drama depecting a dutiful son's immortal fidelity to his father, and is brimful of religious fervour.

WEST-END CINEMA

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema New Churney Road Wilfred Noy's six parts British actors Photoplay "The Lady Clare" from the Worldfamous ballad by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The Mid-Victorian scenes and events are reproduced with admirable fidelity. The dainty star Miss Mary Odelte is featured in this excellent photodrama, while the supporting cast includes such well-known actors as Charles Quartermaine Semion Stuart, etc. The photoplay is indeed a Cinema treat, and no true lover of Tennyson should miss it.

A EUROPEAN'S LAPSE

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which N. T. Griffith, a demobilized military officer was charged with cheating Messrs. Hoare and Company of Esplanade Road, Bombay, in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,028 by passing a false cheque in payment of goods purchased by him.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

At the last hearing of the case the accused had pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for a lenient sentence and the Magistrate had postponed the passing of sentence to enable the accused to raise funds to pay a fine and also come to settlement with the complainant firm.

Yesterday the accused informed the Court that he had made every effort but was not successful to raise any money to pay Messrs. Hoare and Company or to pay a fine that might be imposed on him. He added that he had an interview with the Manager of Hoare and Company and he had agreed to accept his (the accused's) word that he would pay them when he was in a position to do so. The officers of the Salvation Army were willing to take him in and try and find him some employment.

A representative of Messrs. Hoare and Company and of the Salvation Army corroborated the accused's statement.

The Magistrate said if the accused could not pay a fine of Rs. 200 he had no alternative but to send him to jail. Perhaps the Salvation Army might help him to pay him the fine. On the officer of the Salvation Army saying that he would consult his superior officer on the subject the accused was remanded to jail custody pending the payment of the fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr in.	29.865
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78 2
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	„	70.2
Dew Point	„	66 6
Relative humidity of Air	„	0 677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..	„	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	„	86 3
Minimum do do	„	70 9
General direction of Wind		ENE,NW,NNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	121

NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The correspondent, writing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated the 30th Nov. over the initials, L. G. K. seems to be staggered by the plain-spoken presidential address of Mr. Jayakar, at the Thana District Conference. L. G. K. characterises the speech as most inopportune at this moment and has marshalled his own argument for explaining the attitude of the Mahratta Nationanist, in regard to the carrying out of the programme of Non-Cooperation during the whole of the year. Mr. Jayakar's speech has been before the public for about a week only. But, while Mr. Jayakar chose to be silent and watch the progress of the non-cooperation movement, the other leaders of Mahrastra were clearing their position from time to time, at the same time giving all possible support to the movement. This is quite obvious to those who have minded reading. the "Maharastra" of Nagpur, "Udaya" of Amraoti, "Prajapaksha", of Akola and "Lokamata of Yeotmal the "Lokasangraha" of Poona cannot also be neglected an "Kesari" also must not be lost sight of. All these, representing the opinion of the whol of Maharastra never made a secret of the difference of opinion that they had with the programme taken up by the Congress. A Mahatma Gandhi himself has said in one of the issues of the "Young India" the Maharastra party has adopted the programme, simply because they want to bow to the principle of the rule by majority and owe allegiance to the Congress. It is a matter of the commenest knowledge, that there is no difference, so far as the principle is concerned. The crux is the practicability of the programme. The review that Mr. Jayakar takes of the whole year's achievement has merely been the repetition of what the "Kesari" and "Lokasangraha" wrote from time to time. L. G. K. should not have been shocked to read Mr. Jayakar, in these circumstances.

We need write little about what Mr. Jayakar has said about the success of the programme. Let us only try to correct certain of the misstatements of L. G. K. In contradiction to L. G. K. we must say the Nationalist leaders, have done little in regard to mass awakening. Whatever little they have done, they could as well have done by being in the Councils. What has happened is really that many of the stalwarts of the Nationalist party have remained totally inactive and others have contributed to the success of the programme, in an hap-hazard, half-hsarted manner. All these gentlemen would have been immensely useful in the council, as Mr. Jayakar has asserted, more than once. About the boycott of schools and colleges, we rejoice with L. G. K., if the newly started National Schools and Colleges are doing excellent work, but it may be doubted with sufficient reasons to give. About the boycott of lawcourts Mr. Jayakar has asserted only the truth About the whole of the programme, it may generally be said that the purifying character of it was never questioned. What was objected to, was its growth into a fad and the consequent tendency to ridicule all others that differed from the radists. About the *charka*, it is conceded by all that as a symbol of Swadeshism it is only too good. About the practical use of it, it is also conceded that it can only be a pastime or a supplementary occupation for those, who had nothing to do, during their leisure. What the programme lacked—excellent otherwise, although it was—is that it did not make sufficient allowance for human nature. To revolutionise the whole of the nature of Indian humanity and that too, in so rapid stages, is highly imaginative and testifies to the most sincere solicitude for the welfare of the country, on the part of those that had the credit to initiate it, but it certainly betrays a lack of the knowledge of human nature and its limitations. To support the Mahatma, only in the deliberative assemblies and show criminal disregaro for their own utterences is a very ackward position for the leaders to be in. The leaders chose such a position, because they had the country's best interests at their heart they wanted to make the best use possible of the name and personality of the Mahatmaji they have done it; they want to do it still. One year's duration is not a small measure of time to revise one's own position and if the leaders come to decide for the liberalisation of the programme, none has reason to be sorry. L. G. K. wants extension and not revision this is only mineing subtltics of the meanings of different words. A revision can certainly bring about extension.

There seems to be a very queer misunderstanding about the Akola conference. It is believed to be a plot against Mahatma Gandhi to employ such phraseology is in itself objectionable. Anything that may stand as an organised attempt to bring into practice one's own ideas may be styled 'plot' in that way. Moreover, Mahatma Gandhi is aware of this nay he expects it and may we venture to say, he might give his consent too, for the liberalistion of the programme? L. G. K. sets up a quotation from Mr. Tilak's utterances, as a scare-crow perhaps to ward off the Nationalist leaders. We hope that will not help him much. By all means everybody will agree with, L. G. K. in the matter of foreign propaganda and if he will get disillusioned of the idea that to start anything new with which Mahatma Gandhi may not see eye to eye, as 'ingratitude', we have great pleasure in joining hands with him and conclude in his own wards:—

Let us not give occasion for the only political leader in India, who at present is also its most potent and religious force to say to himself, "in return for the benefits I received ingratitude, for miracles blasphemies, for 'heavenly doctrine' reproof."—Yours, etc.

T. V. PARVATE.

DEATH OF MR MAGANLAL TOOLJARAM.

Death is announced of Mr. Maganlal Tooljaram father of Mr. Rangildas M. Kapadia, of Gandevi on 29-11-21 at Gandevi.

PRINCE AT JODHPUR.

STATE BANQUET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, Nov. 30.

His Royal Highness went out for pigsticking this morning and thoroughly enjoyed the sport. This afternoon, he reviewed the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and the parade of pensioners. He also presented 6 military decorations. The State Banquet was held in his honour tonight attended by 114 guests. The Floral and lighting decorations, the jewels of Sirdars and the ladies' beautiful dresses, made the scenes wonderfully brilliant. After the Royal Toast, the Maharajah in proposing health of the Prince of Wales, regreted he could not go to the front with his brother, the late Maharaja, and His Highness the Maharajah regent. But he was proud to remember that Jodhpur men were among the first to reach France from India. In India, they had followed with silent admiration the Prince's career and he worthily won the title of "Ambassader of Britain." His example would inspire and encourage the Maharajah in discharge of his duties towards his State. His Highness was confident that in his difficulty he would find in the Prince a true friend. He asked His Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the earnest and loyal devotion of the Jodhpur State. The Prince, replying, said:—

PRINCE'S RESPONSE.

"I must thank Your Highness very cordially for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health. Before I came here I began to study the history of Jodhpur in the Imperial Gazetteer. I have a quarrel with the author of that work, who records that "Jodhpur as its other name, Marwar or the region of death implies, is an inhospitable tract." Your Highness has, however, taken care that I should see a good deal of life at Jodhpur and enjoy the most unbounded hospitality and whatever the learned author of the volume in question may say, I shall take away with me from Marwar nothing but the kindliest recollections. It has been a great pleasure to me to visit the premier Rathor State in Rajputana. The Rathors, from the days of Asoka, have never been among those who are content to sit still and wait on opportunities and events. Through the centuries they have acted on the belief that men with stout hearts, strong swords, and swift steeds can make history and have carved their names in characters which can never be effaced in the annals of the Deccan, and of Rajputana. In 1818, the Jodhpur State concluded a treaty with the British Government and from that year the State and its Rulers have honoured that the with the most unswerving loyalty and devotion. To a fine record of assistance for us on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98 and in China in 1901, the State have now added the glorious character of their work in the great war.

THE LATE RULER.

The late Rule of the State His Higness the Mahara Sumer Singh, threw himself with enthusiasm into the cause. Needs in men, money and other contributions were not only met but were forestalled ere they arose. He proceeded to the front himself. I had the pleasure of meeting him in France. After his lamented death, the Council of Regency, carried on the work with similar vigour. For five years the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers served at the front in many fields with honour. I had the honour of inspecting this gallant regiment of distinction, early in 1914. Among many brave exploits I will recall but one, the charge at Haifa where Major Thakur Palpat Singh, M.C., met his death at the head of his regiment. I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the men of the Jodhpur State, who fought and died for the great cause. True to the Rathor tradition, these men held honour and bravery to be dearer than life itself. Years will pass away but the memory of their brave deeds will never fade. I am deeply gratified to have Your Highness, the Ruler of this State and the heir to these great traditions, attached to my staff during my Indian tour.

HIS HIGHNESS CONGRATULATED.

I congratulate Your Highness on your recent gazette as an Honorary Captain in our forces. I much enjoyed seeing your famous *risala* with you this afternoon. I know that they will keep up their reputation under Your Highness' leadership. I also meet here to-night an old and trusted friend of my family in His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh. His Highness gave up his own *gaddi* to watch and guide the fortunes of Jodhpur during successive minorities and to lead its rulers in those traditions of Rajput loyalty and gallantry in which he holds so high a place himself. Few men can hope to place behind them so many years, honourably spent in the exercise of those high qualities. I need not assure you, Sir Partap, what a very real pleasure it is to meet you once more. I trust I have taxed your patience too long. I give Your Highness of your splendid heritage, which I shall watch with the keenest interest. I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh and also the health of Maharaja Sir Partap Singh."

PRINCE AT BIKANER.

"GREAT WELCOME."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIKANER, Dec. 2.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received a great welcome at Bikaner to-day when driving through the city school children of Bikaner, troop of Boy Scouts, and thousands of men and women greeted him. Old women singing old fashioned songs blessed the Prince and their *lotas* full of water with mangoe leaves in them gave quite an eastern touch to the welcome. The Prince was escorted by the Bikaner Camel Corps and the route was lined with Infantry. After he arrived at Lalgarh Palace where he is staying members of the Maharaja's staff waited on the Prince to enquire after his health. Exchange of state visits were imposing ceremonies. The Maharaja received the Prince in full darbar in the Palace of the old fort where all the nobles and sardars were summoned to do obeisance to the future Emperor. Here, customary nazar was presented which the Prince touched and returned. The Prince returned to Lalgarh Palace before lunch.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL DONETIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Dec. 1.

A communique says:—His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following donations towards the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta,—His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia two lakhs of rupees. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur fifty thousand rupees His Highness the Nawab of Rampur one lakh of rupees. His highness the Maharaja of Nabha one lakh of rupees.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON N.C.O

WAY OF PEACEFUL EVOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

There was a distinguished gathering of nearly four hundred Scotsmen and guests at the Saturday Club to-night at the Saint Andrews' Dinner. Earl Ronaldshay being the Chairman. The toasts of the King-Emperor, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were loyally honoured and also the toast to the pious memory of Saint Andrews, proposed by the Chairman.

The toast of "The Lasses" having been given the Governor proposed the "Viceroy" and "Land we Live in."

Lord Ronaldshay at the outset paid tribute to Sir Alexander Murray's services to the country and touched upon the visit of the Duke of Connaught, M. Clemenceau, the Everest Expedition, and Mr. Johnson, whom the Governor praised for the tact with which he had carried out his temperance mission. His Excellency then referred to the presence of the Prince of Wales who had come with words of sympathy on his lips and feelings of affection in his heart. Lord Ronaldshay said he had learned with amazement that in India, of all lands, there was a small section of people who urged the boycott of the Royal visitor, but he believed, indeed knew, that that attitude did not represent the real mind of India. His Excellency then referred to the attempt being made to frighten the people of the city by telling them they would be shot if they went into the street on the day of the Prince's arrival. He could assure them there would be no trouble unless it was created by the non-co-operators, but in view of the recent lawlessness and hooliganism measures to protect law abiding citizens were necessary.

MEASURES FOR SECURITY.

Proceeding, the Governor said that the not indicate the smallest desire to place insecure for the people liberty, but that did Government was bound to take measures, to pediments in the way of the progressive realisation of legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. He had on the contrary accepted, whole-heartedly the policy laid down by Parliament in the declaration of August, 1917. He gave full support to peaceful evolution, and already long strides had been taken and he was convinced a wonderful new era would have already dawned for India but for the wild passions let loose upon the land. A Bengalee gentleman of great ability would shortly preside over the Congress at Ahmedabad. He might make a great name for himself if he came forward as an apostle of the religion of goodwill, but if he urged his followers down the slippery slopes of revolution Government would have no option but to take up the challenge. The Governor concluded with a tribute to Lord Reading and pledged him unstinted support in the tremendous task to which he had set his hand.

OFFICERS VS. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The heads of almost all offices seem to wonder at the languid sort of interest which the clerical staff seem to take in their work. But they need not wonder but only ponder for a while. Clerks are men as much as officers. They also require rest and leisure, and have got their own worships and enjoyments. If officers should deny the distinct, legitimate and necessary privileges of the establishment it is quite natural that the establishment should seek every opportunity of ventilating its wrongs. To quote a single recent instance, for having granted the Divali Holiday on the 1st of November, the whole office (Accountant General's Office, Bombay) was made to attend on the following Sunday. When officers grudge such simple concessions, how can they expect hearty work?

Are Government aware of this state of things? We particularly beg to inform them that there was not here even the usual wretched plea of "the state of work" such as could warrant such a step. If "arrears" had been the excuse, the arrears could not be cleared by one Sunday; and even if it could, the Sunday attendance should have been independently ordered on the previous Saturday and not required, at the time of granting the Devali Holiday, as an exchange for that holiday.

When officers are so niggardly in granting such trifling non-pecuniary concessions which the establishment could claim, under standing orders, as a matter of right, how generous they would be in the grant of pecuniary concessions depending absolutely on their discretion can be easily imagined. We earnestly request Government, as far as this office is concerned and both in the name of justice and in the interest of the office, in stead of mocking us with the grant of discretionary concessions of whatsoever nature, either to give us immediately an officer capable of using discretion, or, so long as the present officer is there, altogether with-hold discretionary concessions. We here refer primarily to the 5 rupees special increment case, and secondly to the ordinary annual increment case which too is gradually falling under the same arbitrary category.—Yours etc.

CLERKS.

Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, Nov. 11.

Sir A. H. Grant, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in N.W.F. Province, has been granted an extension of leave till November 1922.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

2ND EXTRA MEETING

HORSES LEFT IN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The following are horses left in for Calcutta Second Extra Meeting, to-morrow:—

MODERATES PLATE.

Divn. 1. Distance.—6 furlong. Lomonds Pride 9-5, Pilgrims Pass 8-13, Marys Lamb 8-12, Binfield Grove 8-12, Maharani 8-11, Reconquista 8-10, Gavielle 8-9, Aughnacloy Life 8-8, Fine Times 8-6, Mim 8-5, Last Spot 8-5, Winning Way 8-4, Black Jess 8-2, Sensford 8-1, Mercury 8-1, Carless 8-1, Ozarina 8-5, Spanishchestnut 8-0, Summers Hope 8-10, Livorno 7-13, Clenart 7-13, Fast Simon 7-11.

MODERATES PLATE.

(Divn two) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Ho Ho 9-5, Espousal 9-4, Silver Gift 9-3, Demon 9-0, Sherwood belle 8-13, Lassker 8-12, Beppo Star 8-12, Spider legs 8-10, Jazzband 8-9, Everywhere 8-9, Strange likeness 8-7, Romolly 8-7, Anlivia 8-5, Sweet apple 8-2, Whit Monday 8-2, Legends double 7-13, Cylarity 7-10, Reigning Star 12-0, Marble rock 11-12, Ancient and Modern 11-5, White Sapphire 11-1, Wolfram 11-0, Snowflake 11-0, Distinguished 10-13, Cothen 10-11, Sole Bay 10-10, Quarterly 10-7, Simple Simon 9-12, Bachelors Vanity 9-5, Lady White 9-0, Nigger 9-0, Rahna 9-3, Stamford 9-0, Jack 9-3, Sospello 8-10, Couplet 8-3, Barsan 8-3, Volage pet 8-6, The Lark 8-5, Moorastoker 8-5, Britomart 8-3, Witty Scout 8-2, Ortogo 8-2, Back Hen 7-12, Larry quinn, 7-8, Enchantex 7-6, Glen Lusset 9-7, Rags 9-6, Inash Folly 9-2, Buff Mail 9-1, Brusles 8-13, Ayon 8-11, Sun Fairy Ann 8-10, Scarlet Berrill 8-8, Lady Letty 8-7, Golden Rule 8-7, Advisor 8-5, Grab 8-5, Mirwana 8-4, Korman Lindsay 8-3, Nosegay 8-2, High Rose 8-2, Maypole 7-12, Ballybanion 7-8, Vanira 7-6, Better Hope 7-6, Warden-storm 7-5, Bachelor Girl 7-4, Rebecca 7-4.

DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Roubaix 9-7, Royal Charter 9-7, Galway Gate 9-7, Good Health 9-7, Ridiculous 8-7, Saxon 7-11.

HARRISON PLATE.—Distance 1-1 miles.

Red Quill 9-10, Sermist 9-7, Paragna 9-5, Bridgend 9-1, Floreal 8-12, Sunstroke 8-9, Traceable 8-5, Pourboire 8-5, Christmas holiday 8-4, Happy Iola 8-4, Haori Queen 8-3, The Square 7-12, Glenalvon 7-11, Gunning 7-11, Fleurbaix 7-10, Poseidon 7-9, Hillmount 7-7.

CASARINA PLATE (Divn. 111).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Prime Boy 9-3, Polly Hopkins 9-1, Still better 9-0, Daily bread 8-12, Queen Marry 8-13, Very Little 8-10, Abajala 8-9, Tourney 8-7, Hy Eva 8-7, Miss Speargrass 8-5, Fireny 8-4, Warrior Queen 8-4, Aplook 8-3, Burma 8-1, Pretty Margaret 8-0, Maze 7-12, Ethnea 7-5, Devas Vate 7-5, War Rations 7-5.

CASSARINA PLATE (Divn. 2).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Saloon 9-1, Staples 8-13, One too many 8-13, Golden Stream 8-11, St. Vagrant 8-11, Electric 8-9, Nurse Bobs 8-8, King of Bees 8-8, Green Boy 8-5, More trouble 7-12, Ashbede 7-12, Robina 7-11, Victoria Cross 7-11, Precioure 7-9, Chart 7-9, My Motto 7-7.

The following are horses left in for to-morrow, third day in Ambala Autumn Race meeting:—

JUTOGH HANDICAP.—Distance.—2 miles.

Caneberra 11-7, Dawn 11-7, Simon 10-2, Marie Antoinette 10-0, Readymade 9-10, Dallywo zad bird 9-0.

KASULI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Genevieve 10-4, Balline 9-8, Miss no Name 9-2, L. A. Farine 7-1, Dawn 7-0, Luna 7-9.

SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Belgraven 11-7, Chersonbill 8-9, Legacy 8-3, Seatrip 7-12, Buckeen 7-0, The Pearl 7-0, Hameth boy 7-0.

BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Hony 9-12, Logic 9-9, Axis 9-5, Iron Chief 8-12, Bolt Away 8-11, Garland 8-5, Joner 8-5, Ayala 7-13, Three-fifty 7-11, Rockfeller 7-10, Turk 7-2.

KALKA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lu lad 10-13, Better half 8-5, Cerise 8-5, Bohnie Blush 8-3, Little Eva 8-0, Wonder 7-7, Mavourneen 7-4, Jevy b 7-0.

BEEYAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Indian made 9-12, Woodnymph 9-12, Dispute 8-12, Genuine 8-0, Hareware 7-11, Sui Kong 7-4, Saraswati 7-4, Moidore 7-4.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The coast charge for Persian Gulf wireless stations Bahrein Bushire Henjam Lingah will be Six annas per word. This charge will also apply to British Indian and Colonial Government telegrams.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday..	8th Dec ..	m 4 36	25 7
		5 48a	13 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 3, 1921.

AN UNWISE POLICY.

We venture to offer the sympathetic advice that officials must guard themselves against being unbalanced by the exigencies of the Royal visit. The advice is relevant, for the excitation of rejoicings which is considered necessary for success, is a hard proposition in the present conditions of India. Local Governments have, besides arranging receptions and decorations, to silence all protest and create the happy background of a calm atmosphere. The creation of a calm atmosphere is difficult as a meteorological experiment, but it has to be done. Lord Ronaldshay was early in perceiving the need of first-class bureaucratic preparation, and on the model His Excellency has set, every place visited by the Prince will be found, not though by the Prince, to be in a state of quasi-military dictatorship. But the Anglo-Indian Press wants to make the best of it, by including in the preparations the violent suppression of the Congress and its auxiliary organisations. We agree that if any vestige of the freedom of opinion is allowed in any locality honoured by the Royal visit, the declarations of complete gratification would sink into a whisper beside the expression of popular sentiment. Therefore it is that we find the edifying forethought with which officialdom in many parts of the country is suppressing all freedom of opinion in advance. The panicky preparations of Bengal are a testimony to the real judgment of the people that the visit is, in the present plight of the country, inadvisable and inpportune; and for them, the entry of the Royal Visitor has been preceded by the suppression of free speech and the destruction of the right of association. What offence has Bengal committed that the price for the "successful" reception of the Prince should be the taking away of the elementary rights of citizenship? On the day the Prince arrived, all Provincial Governors sent messages of welcome in the name of their own provinces; but, alone, Lord Ronaldshay tendered his welcome literally describing himself the "King-Emperor's Representative in Bengal." The contrast in phraseology indicates the royal quality of the welcome he contemplated on behalf of Bengal, *over* which Province he, four years ago, fancied himself to be "reigning". The Government treated the protest of the public in connection with the visit, as of no account, but the *hartal* of 17th November simply staggered the Government House school of complacency and the Reception-wallahs. The *hartal*, by all accounts, was absolute and the peace of the day was preserved not so much by the Police as by the Volunteers who displayed exceptional patience and skill but who are now cruelly maligned and persecuted. There were hooligans about, but they never got the upper hand and no act of violence was reported in the day, except those connected with an excited sergeant. In the absence of violence, the Reception-wallahs were hard put to it to explain the hartal in some way consistent with the convenient and cherished theory that the people were eager to take part in the functions connected with the Prince's visit. The meaning of the protest was clear, but admission was an affront to the Chowringhee cult of the Empire. In mental desperation they gave it out that the *hartal* was due to intimidation. It was to the interest of the Police to profess that the *hartal* was due to intimidation and not a result of popular consent; it was to the interest of some Europeans to hold that it was due to intimidation and not popular consent. Obsolescent Indian politicians saved the fable of their influence by affecting equal horror of hooligans. Calcutta did not on that day consist of tht terrorisers and the terrorised; there was on the whole, willing compliance all round and it is an insult to commonsense to say that the community was paralysed into inactivity by the Volunteers. The city, infested with hooligans, showed on that day a small record of crime, the credit for which was due to the Volunteers.

Many Europeans were incensed at what they wrongly regarded as an "insult" to the Prince and alarmed at the fear of similar demonstrations on the arrival of His Royal Highness they protested that India was at heart eagerly looking forward to the visit and that the *hartal* was brought about by intimidation. "Ex-soldiers", "Die-hards", and the rest of them raised a cry, alleging for convenience that the Volunteers, who come from middle-class homes, were really disguised hooligans and ought to be instantly crushed. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which has a big hold on Government policy, lectured the Government on the danger of "intimidation" and the need of suppressing the Volunteers that "disgraced" Calcutta by engineering the *hartal*. The Government, using almost the very same language as the Chamber, promptly complied by declaring the volunteer bodies unlawful associations. In a loose formula they destroyed the rights of association. The "Englishman" wanted the blood of the Non-Cooperator, and printed articles propagating the Hare Street view that the wealth of India represented imported patrimony. Feeling having run high, the Government further placated European opinion and ensured welcome for the Prince by forbidding public meetings and processions for three months. Many Europeans still dissatisfitd with preventive measures, gagging Bengal and scattering the peaceful organisation that picketted their "Home" goods, wanted more aggressive action.

While the Police were raiding Congress and Khilafat offices and private houses, destroying records and wantonly dragging furniture, many Europeans decided on having what is called a "Calcutta Guard" to break the *hartal* of 23rd December. They secured five Moderates of advanced age to grace the convention of volunteer soldiers! Their boy scouts and Y. M. C. A. men and athletes are free to act as private volunteers in uniform, while Indian volunteers who kept peace, were out of ignorance and malice, declared unlawful. The issue of the so-called "Calcutta Guards" is in the nature of a menace to innocent Indians, especially as some of them, unlike the volunteers they have suppressed, openly express their intentions of violence. So far as the Government are concerned, they must enforce authority through their Police and by other means, but not by a coalition with an association of excited men superseding the functions of the Police. Government, under cover of a coercion law, have declared peaceful picketers as unlawful, and, under cover of no law whatever, they are countenancing the formation of Armed Guards. Lord Ronaldshay ought to reconsider whether, with repression, it is absolutely necessary to have also torrorism of private bodies, ostensibly enrolled under the local Police Act.

Notes of the Day

The Maharao of Cutch.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch is returning to India to-day after his automaton-like performances at the Imperial Conference. His selection, as one of "The representatives" of India to the Imperial Conference was, as we pointed out on the occasion, unacceptable to public opinion. The special danger of selection of Princes like the Maharao is that, after their return to India, they take advantage of their platitudinous assertions, in England, of sympathy with democratic principles, to indulge with greater impunity in their autocratic tendencies. We do not know if the Maharao has revised his views of administering his State, as a result of his six months' sojourn in England. We hope he has. We understand that a memorial is to be presented to him by several Cutch subjects residing in Bombay who draw attention to the various directions in which the State has been misgoverned for many years and to the numerous grievances under which the people of the State labour. What action the Maharao takes to redress the grievances of his "subjects" will be the test of the "liberal" ideals and principles to which he gave lip-sympathy in his speeches in England.

China and Japan.

The world shall have cause to bless the Washington Conference if it succeeds, despite its failure in other directions, in redressing the grave injustice done to China under the Versailles Treaty by the transfer of the Shantung peninsula to Japan. The "Allies" of Japan conferred on her the gift of this slice of Chinese territory to compensate her for her great "sacrifices" during the war for their sake. But why the Chinese Peter should have been robbed to pay the Japanese Paul was not clearly explained by the framers of the Versailles Treaty. If Japan was an "ally" of the Entente Powers, so was China. But China not being in a position to resist the injustice sought to be done to her by her "friends" and "allies" in war, had to submit to the same—and bide her time. China could be cheated, but it is difficult for even a combination of the greatest "Powers" of the world to cheat Nemesis. Though Nemesis has not yet overtaken those who were parties to the wrong, it has been looming sufficiently near to make them apprehensive and anxious for reparation of the injustice.

Mutual Need.

It is slowly dawning on Japan that a permanently hostile neighbour like China, several times bigger than herself, might one day learn to make use of her strength and prove a menace to her peace of mind, if not existence itself. Hence we find a Japanese journal like the "Asian Review" reflecting on the situation ahead in this wise:—

"The blame for the deplorable situation created by the question rests with both. Neither the one nor the other was a spotless angel. Both have made mistakes and have already paid the price. For the sake of the future of Asia it devolves upon both to settle this long-drawn-out question immediately and restore the former friendly relations. It should always be remembered that without an independent and friendly China, Japan's existence will be jeopardised, and that, in the absence of an independent Japan, China will be gobbled up by the same predatory forces which have already reduced a large number of Asians to the position of serfs."

If from the very beginning Japan had realised that her "friends", who had been conniving at her bullying and humiliation of China, would not desist from similar bullying and humiliation of Japan herself, should occasion arise, and that her true safety lay in amicable relations with her immediate neighbours, Japan would not have roused the suspicions and antipathy of Asiatic peoples as she has done during the past few years. Let Japan wash her hands of the dirty business of Shantung and restore to China the territories and rights which are China's and she will be welcomed as being among the leaders of Asia, instead of being feared as she is now.

Sir Basil Thomson.

The resignation of Sir Basil Thomson, head of the Special Branch of the English C. I. D.—the Branch concerned with the great work of nosing out anarchists, communists, persons suspected of being such, and political undesirables (from the point of view of Government) generally—was the subject of much hot discussion in the English Press and Parliament in mail week. A section of the Press and a number of Coalition M.P.'s seem to have regarded Sir Basil as a precious bulwark of the constitution, a saviour of the country, and so forth; and his services have not been belittled in the various answers given to excited questions by a more than usually debonair and imperturbable Home Secretary. But Sir Basil, it would seem, possessed his own idea of the value of his services, having been allowed fairly to run amok in war-time and in the time of first bewilderment succeeding war, he was averse to any supervision of his sacrosanct mysterious activities and would not fit himself into the peace-time project of administration, so he had to go; resignation being really his own wish. That is what we learn from the official statements. From journals sympathetic to the victims of his reign, and, therefore, hostile to him, we learn something more. We learn that Sir Basil, who was given a free hand in war-time and, then, when no one closely watched his methods, was regarded as a great success, did not survive the ordeal of public and official supervision which is the lot of public servants in a time of peace. We gather that this valued sleuthhound had a poor nose, that he sometimes followed with his whole pack in full cry a scent which turned out to be false, or insignificant, that he provided Ministers once or twice with information, upon which they acted, but which turned out in the end to be untrustworthy; in short, that he had been a cause of discomfiture to the Government and—O, unpardonable sin!—on one occasion had even made Lord Curzon look ridiculous. He had to go; and everyone who values free expression of opinion and free intercourse between the thinking men of various nations is glad of this departure, of a war time institution which did more harm than good, a departure which rids England of a danger far more real and imminent, we think, than that contained in any utterance of English, French or Russian Communists. Men of his breed, on tenterhooks of hatred and suspicion, sometimes invent the thing they brood upon with dread, and every Government which trusts them blindly runs into grave danger. Their work is all too evident to-day in India where, alas! there is no Press or Parliament and—we were going to add—no Government—strong enough to dare to cross swords with the all-pervading C. I. D. We have a host of Basil Thomsons, hot upon false scents, over-subtilising simple situations till they seem obscure and menacing. They stampede our rulers with their false alarms. We have to thank them largely for the present troubles in the land. And they will have to go, if confidence is ever to replace distrust. But when?

A Constantinople Plot!

Now that a superior person called Lord Curzon has airily warned Greece, it is interesting to notice how very thoroughly the English correspondents in Turkey had been recently busy sending to the English Press camouflaged reports regarding the so-called Greek successes in Turkey and attempting to delude the British public into the belief that the Turks were perpetually harassing the English inhabitants there. The latest move in this direction was the wide-spread report in the British Press of a plot to murder the whole English garrison in Constantinople. The "Echo de l' Islam," a fortnightly journal which has for its object the issue of authentic information regarding affairs in Turkey and Asia Minor, has described in a recent issue how ridiculous the whole idea of this imaginary plot was and how Constantinople laughed at the notion of the English Commander, General Harrington, bbeing taken in by such a cock-and-bull story. It appears that in the poorer parts of the city of Constantinople are to be found a number of secret service agents in the pay of Great Britain whose zeal in serving their masters sometimes outruns their discretion. One of these men who had a band of such agents under him sent one fine morning to General Harrington a detailed report saying that a monstrous plot had been organized against the Allies. At a certain hour thousands of revolutionary Kurds, Turks and Arabs, armed to the teeth, were to rush out into the streets and kill every person belonging to the Allies. The Britannic squadron anchored in the Bosphorus was to be blown to pieces, and as Ertrogoul Chakir, the person who gave this wonderful information, assured General Harrington, this outrage was to be effected with the help of several thousands of Russians who once belonged to the army of General Wrangel. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Echo de l'Islam" adds that the English General "must have thought that the Turks were transformed into the Moplahs of India." He hurried to the Council of Ministers at the Sublime Porte which was inclined to laugh at the absurdity. As the guns of seventeen super-dreadnaughts were, however, menacingly trained on Constantinople, the Council thanked the General for his kindly warning and handed over to him twenty convicts from the Central Prison as the arch-conspirators. When the news leaked out, the whole city gave itself over to a burst of merriment at the expense of the English. It was reported that shortly after this the English General quietly left Constantinople "for reasons of health."

"Swarajya."

We welcome the advent into the ranks of Indian journalism of "Swarajya", the new Nationalist daily newspaper of Madras. The journal is edited by the well-known Andhra leader, Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar.-at-Law. The "Swarajya" assures the public that it has been started neither in a spirit of rivalry nor for commercial purposes. "We owe no apology to our country for this new venture as we have imposed it on ourselves partly as a duty and partly to satisfy the demand of a large section of people in this Presidency." In a word, the journal has been started for purely political and patriotic purposes. No doubt is left about the policy of the paper. "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation is the policy of the Congress to-day. We have adopted the same." The few issues of the journal published so far furnish sufficient evidence of a spirit of fearless independence and clarity of thought. We have no doubt that under the guidance of Mr. Prakasam and inspired by the high ideals enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi, whose devoted disciple Mr. Prakasam is, the journal will render a distinct service to the Madras Presidency and the country. We wish our contemporary a long and bright career of patriotic service.

Government Servants' Salaries.

A "Sufferer", who is a Government servant, writes to us as follows:—

Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that the salary of Government servants cannot be attached in execution of decrees, if the monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 20; that if the monthly pay is Rs. 40, only Rs. 20 can be attached; and that where it exceeds Rs. 40, a moiety can be attached. This Code was drafted in 1908. At that time the starting pay of Government servants in almost all Departments used to be 12/15 rupees. But on account of the rise in prices and cost of living, this pay has been revised and now the start is Rs. 30/40. Thus it is a recognised fact that Rs. 12/15 of 1908 are equal to Rs. 30/40 of 1921. Accordingly Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code should have been amended and the amount of salary immune from attachment should have been raised proportionately to the rise in the cost of living. In the absence of such an amendment, this Section entails great hardships on poor servants of the Government and thus the original object of drafting this Section is frustrated. So, it is most essential that the Government should pay immediate attention to this fact. Will the Government do this?

The grievance complained of is genuine and the Government of India would do well early to amend the Section in question in the direction suggested by the correspondent.

TEACH US HOW TO DIE

BY TERENCE MACSWINEY.

Every wrong that in them smarts
God, we enter our last fight;
Thou dost see our cause is right;
Make us march now in Thy sight
On to victory.
Let us not Thy wrath deserve
In the sacred cause we serve,
Let us not from danger swerve;
Teach us how to die.
Death for some is in reserve
Before our flag can fly.

All the agony of years,
All the horrors, all the fears,
Martyrs' blood, survivers' tears,
Now we offer Thee
As an endless holocaust
For the freedom we have lost,
God restore it, tho' the cost
Greater still must be;
Let Thy grace attend our host,
Give us victory.

See, we open our own hearts,
Every wrong that in them smarts
Every secret pain that starts,
We, too, offer Thee;
Every dearest hope's decease,
Every fear that rocks our peace,
Every cross with pain's increase,
Burthened tho' we be;
Sacrifice that shall not cease
'Till our land be free.

Thou holdest freedom in Thy hand;
Thou canst liberate our land;
Hear us; yield our one demand—
Ireland's liberty.
We ask not her chains to rive
And the sacred deed survive,
That we may rejoice alive
In her victory;
We but ask that she shall thrive,
And rest our fate with Thee.

We know not what must befall
Marching at our country's call;
Make us strong who must yield all
That she may not die.
Those who will survive the fight,
Still attend them with Thy Light,
Thou our hope in darkest night,
Then our guardian be,
And hold our dear land in Thy sight
Erect, firm and free.

GRAECO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

M. GOUNARIS' SUGGESTION.

ATHENS PAPERS' SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12 a.m., Dec. 2.

Athens.—The Press comments favourably on M. Gounaris' suggestions to Britain with a view to the mediation by the powers in the Greco-Turkish conflict. The papers state that M. Gounaris only asks for a small extension of the zone granted to Greece by the Treaty of Sevres, so as to include the Hellenic populations, of which the previous Greek Government took no account, and guarantees for the Christian population outside this zone. M. Gounaris admits that the territories in which the Mussulman predominate, should be restored to Turkey.

CHRISTIANS IN CILICIA.

TURKEY'S REASSURING PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Constantinople.—Nur-ed-din, the new Military Governor of Adana Vilayat, has issued a proclamation to the population of Cilicia, declaring that the Angora Government is taking all measures to protect Christians, who are exempted from military service.

EVACUATION OF CILICIA.

TURKISH ENTRY INTO ADANA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 2.

Paris.—French evacuation of Cilicia is apparently in full swing. A report from Constantinople says that Turkish troops entered Adana on November 29th. Over twenty thousand Christians, fearing to trust themselves to the mercy of the Kemalists fled before their arrival.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES ABOARD FRENCH STEAMER.

STRANGE DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 a.m., Dec. 2.

Alexandria.—A strange deadlock has taken place regarding 348 Armenian refugees aboard the French steamer which arrived from Cilicia. Refused permission to land and unwilling to leave the port on the French boat, fearing that they would return to Cilicia, the refugees drew revolvers, threatened the crew and hindered the work in the engine-room. The matter is in the hands of the French authorities. The Armenians declare that they will remain aboard the ship for the rest of their lives in the harbour, unless they are enabled to leave on a ship which is not under French control.

CHRISTIANS IN CILICIA.

KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Paris.—A telegram from Beyrouth says the Kemalists have signed an agreement with Franklin Bouillon granting necessary safeguards for the Christians in Cilicia, abrogating the law, confiscating forty per cent of their property and postponing the enforcement of military service. The agreement also establishes a Franco-Turkish commission to safeguard the property of the refugees. It is stated that the arrival of the French officials in the principal towns in Cilicia has considerably allayed the alarm of the Christians, many of whom are returning home.

SHORTAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEED OF COTTON WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, Mr. Tomlinson, President, said that this year's American crop was estimated at only eight million bales compared with the normal of sixteen million; but for the immense carry-over of nine million bales at the end of July, this would have caused compulsory curtailment on the part of the mills. He emphasised the consequent importance of the efforts of the Empire Cotton-growing Association and urged spinners to make themselves acquainted with the kinds of cotton now grown within the Empire. Some spinners were making a good deal of money by using this cotton.

Mr. Thorpe, Vice-President, said that for many weeks cottons from various parts of the world had been available at cheaper rates than the American and in quantities sufficient to make America think a bit before she again reduced her crop to eight million bales.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

BALFOUR AND HUGHES AS MEDIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 2.

The representatives of China and Japan have accepted the good offices of Balfour and Hughes, cables Reuter from Washington to bring China and Japan together for the settlement of Shantung and Kiaochau. The announcement declares that Japan has agreed to withdraw the guards from the Shantung railway as soon as a Chinese police force can be substituted, but objects to withdrawing the guards from the South Manchuria Railway, owing to the danger of bandits.

M. Hanihara stated that Japan would remove her troops from Hankow as soon as China took measures to maintain order, and that Japan was also ready to withdraw from North China when conditions warranted; and from the Chinese Eastern Railway as soon as Siberia was evacuated.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

Washington.—Baron Kato personally has communicated to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour Japan's proposal for seven per cent ratio for capital ships as necessary to her security. It is stated that the proposal has full support of the Japanese Cabinet and the diplomatic council. One of the American delegates expressed the opinion that the situation was delicate, but not without hope that the Japanese would ultimately accept the original plan, which the United States and Britain still consider as fair to all Powers. Mr. Hughes and other American delegates discussed the situation for three hours on Wednesday evening.

JAPO-AMERICAN DIVERGENCY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Washington.—The outstanding feature of to-day's proceedings is a meetin of the committee of three, i.e., Mr. Hughes, Admiral Kato and Mr. Balfour, to endeavour to reconcile the Japo-American divergency regarding the naval ratio. Mr. Balfour's role will probably be mediatory.

BOLSHEVISM AND PORTUGAL

PORTUGESE REFUTATION.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 2.

Alarming reports regarding Portugal's being on the brink of Bolshevism have evoked a spirited protest from the Portuguese Legation, in London, which attacks the Press correspondent and denounces his statements. The legation ridicules the assertion that the Premier was forced to take office under the alternative of being sent to Africa, and most emphatically denies that foreign intervention is contemplated, at the same time repelling the contention of the existence of motives justifying such action.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AMIR.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

The King has telegraphed to the Amir of Afghanistan his sincere pleasure at the restoration of friendly relations between the two countries, and his earnest hope that they may continue, confident that they will contribute to the peace of British Empire and Afghanistan.

THE WAZIRI RAID.

AFGHAN RELATIONS NOT AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

Reuter learns that no doubt is entertained in well-informed quarters that the objective of the recent Waziri raid was Quetta. The fact that it started from a centre at least eight miles inside the Afghan territory is regarded as being significant; nevertheless, it is not thought that the Amir or the Afghan Government was responsible, and therefore, there is no reason why the incident should affect the friendly relations with Afghanistan.

It is understood that the second instalment of Rs. 1,000 has been sent for the Malabar Relief Fund by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee bringing Sind's contribution to Rs. 3,250.

Sir Ali Imam is much better.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLE.

IDEAL OF NON-VIOLANCE.

NO REASON TO DISCOURAGE

MR. DAS'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WORKERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 2.

Mr. C. R. Das, the President, elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, has sent the following message to the Congress workers:—

"My first word and my last word to you is never to forsake the ideal of non-violent, non-co-operation. I know it is a difficult creed to follow. I know that sometimes the provocation is so great that it is extremely difficult to remain non-violent in thought, word, and deed. The success of the movement, however, depends on this great principle, and every worker must strengthen himself to withstand such a provocation. We are too apt to throw the blame on other persons, for instance if there is a riot in a city we say that the hooligans were provoked to commit the riot. Let us not forget that these so-called hooligans are our countrymen. Let us not forget that we, the non-co-operators claim to hold the country. Let us realise that to the extent to which we do not succeed in so controlling the masses, be they hooligans or not, to that extent non-co-operation has failed. The responsibilities are ours. It does not lie in our mouth to say that the wicked people have instigated the masses to break the law and order. Do you not realise that the success of our movement depends on this that no other people wicked or otherwise should be able to lead the masses or any section of our countrymen towards violence and bloodshed? If we fail to exercise the control over the masses, how can we claim to have success? I am not discouraged. I do not want to be discouraged. I pray to God that you may have sufficient strength to carry on this great battle peacefully and never forsaking the ideal of non-violent non-co-operation in all its bearing."

IRISH PROPOSALS.

COMMUNICATED TO SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Government's new Irish proposals have been drafted and communicated to the Sinn Feiners who are returning to Dublin for further consultations. Further conferences are therefore, unlikely before Monday.

BRITISH TREASURY BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Beginning on December 1st there is a new issue of 5½ per cent. British Treasury bonds repayable at par on May 15th, 1930. The price is 99 per cent.

MR. DALAL ON FINANCE COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

Mr. Dalal, the only member who is an Indian now in London has been appointed to the Finance Committee.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that Continent has been freely selling and seems likely to continue doing so. America is not offering. The report expresses opinion that the activity of Indian bazaars is unlikely to continue indefinitely, indeed it is expected that a large amount of silver will be required for next settlement by steamer leaving just before Christmas. Should China pose as buyer when bazaar purchases, made market may become more robust for a while; though permanent improvement of prices is unlikely without competition. The report reproduces German newspaper suggestion that Germany should mint new silver currency as soon as possible.

CAPTURE OF 2 TOWNS IN HEDJAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Colonial Office is confident that the report that the Ibn Saud has captured two towns in Hedjaz is without foundation, and thinks that reports to that effect have arisen as a result of fighting which occurred recently between the tribesmen who profess allegiance neither to the King of Hedjaz nor to the Sultan of Nejd.

CONFERENCE OF BANKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Washington.—The Federal Reserve Board is sending a officia adviser to the conference of the international bankers which is shortly meeting under the auspices of the Reparations Commission to discuss stabilisation of exchanges.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

NO DISCUSSION IN CABINET NOW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 a.m., Dec. 2.

The German reparations will not be discussed by the Cabinet until the Treasury officials have completed the schemes which they are now reviewing, namely, moratorium and a proposal, similar to the Ter Meulen credits scheme. When Mr. Lloyd George goes to Washington about the middle of December, he hopes to be able to submit to President Harding the results of the Anglo-American conversations in London.

THE MORATORIUM PROPOSAL.

FRENCH PAPER "MATIN'S" VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 a.m., Dec. 2.

Paris.—A milder view of the moratorium proposal is taken by the "Matin" to-day. It says that France, recognising the necessity of remedying the marks crisis, is ready to negotiate with a view to adjusting the problem of reparations together with the world economic problem, but she must have new pledges before she is able to agree to the moratorium.

S. AFRICAN TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Capetown.—South Africa scored 216 in the Test Match, Macartney taking five wickets for forty-four. The Australians, making one run for no loss, won by ten wickets.

FIELD MARSHALL SIR HENRY WILSON

ON EVE OF RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson's term of office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will expire on February 19th, and he will probably be succeeded either by Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby or Lord Rawlinson.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS.

A NEW OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

Melbourne.—The Government is considering the offer of the Radio-Communication Company, which claims to be exclusively British, to establish direct wireless with the United Kingdom. The offer differs in several respects from the offer (cabled 25th November) on behalf of the Amalgamated Wireless Company.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

"VAN UNFIT FOR HUMAN BEINGS."

MEDICAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Captain P. M. Mathai, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Malabar Force, Podanur, giving evidence before the Train Tragedy Enquiry Committee at Podanur, stated that he receiving a message from the station master that one hundred prisoners had arrived in a state of collapse, went to the railway station at once and found a dozen bodies laid on the platform, alongside the van. Some of these were dead. There were also bodies insides the van lying one over another. Witness removed some of the bodies himself and instructed his orderlies to take out others. In the case of prisoners, who were in a state of collapse, he applied artificial respirations and when they came to the senses he gave them tea and coffee. Dr. O'Connerr also came up and both he and witness separated the dead from the living, and sent the dead bodies to Tirur. The living men were sent in Dr. O'Conner's charge to Coimbatore. It was the opinion of the witness that the prisoners who had died in the van, had died of asphyxia, there being too many prisoners in the van both for air and for floor space. If the witness had been asked if for the journey of two hundred prisoners they could have been put in the van, before this was done, he would have strongly objected to it. Replying to a question, the witness said that even if the wire gauze in the van was removed, he would not say that the van would be fit for conveying human beings.

Mr. Netto, Assistant Station Master, examined, said that he was on the platform with water and cups for which Sergeant Andrews had wired. When the train arrived witness heard meaning noise, and he asked the head constable to open the van and see. The van being opened, there was in it a number of prisoners lying and dying. Witness imediately sent for medical help and Captain Mathai and Dr. O'Cannor arrived.

Mr Clements, Superintendent, Coimbatore Central Jail, said the surviving prisoners were still in the jail hospital. Number of survivors now in the jail was thirty.

"PIONEER'S" 1ST STATEMENT REFUED.

Major Forest, I.M.S., District Medical Officer, said he had received a message to be on the platform to meet the survivors of the tragedy. This was sent to Coimbatore. There were altogether 44 prisoners in the train and six of them were dead by the time train reached Coimbatore. Of the remaining, 25 were sent to the Central Jail and rest to hospital. Of those sent to hospital, two died the same day and two were sent to jail. Four prisoners died in the hospital on the 20th and two more on 26. Remaining three had since been discharged from the hospital. In his opinion the prisoners, whom he had seen and who had died at Coimbatore, had died of heart failure due to carbolic acid gas poisoning. Three prisoners, on whom post mortem examination was held at Tirur, had died of asphyxia as certified by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and witness agreed with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion. Questioned by Mr. Knapp, witness said there was no truth in the statement appearin gin the "Pioneer" that the prisoners had bitten each other fearfully in the van, and that some of the bodies were so fearfully mangled, that it was impossible to identify them. Witness was positive none of the bodies received at Coimbatore was in a mangled condition. Replying to Mr. Manjeri Ramaier, witness said, speaking as civil doctor he would not recommend carrying of a hundred prisoners in a van of the kind used in the present case. If he had been consulted before the prisoners were put into the van, he thought, he would have objected.

This fiffished the enquiry investigation. As to the cause of the death of prisoners enquiry has been separately held by Major General Giffated, Surgeon General with Government of Madras.

CONGRESS LEADERS OF ASSAM.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Messrs. Phukun and Bardooli, Barristers and prominent Congress leaders of Assam who were arrested on Wednesday at Gauhati were yesterday convicted under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code and sentenced each to one year's simple imprisonment. Five other Congress workers of Gauhati were fined Rs. 30 each for refusing to become special constables.

At Brahmanbaria 36 volunteers were arrested. Yesterday they were convicted of disobeying the Magistrat's orders prohibiting picketing and were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to five months.

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

CHARGE FRAMED.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 28.

Before Khan Bahadur Jacob, the Special Magistrate, the further hearing of the case against Mr. Harprasad Bhargava, Sub-Judge, Akola, was resumed. At the outset, a minor witness, Sukhdev, munim of the firm of Sadhuram Tolaram, was disposed of. The witness spoke to the effect that the accused Mr. Harprasad had a banking account with his master's firm. Sometimes hundies were drawn by the accused on Calcutta and Bombay. Witness also mentioned that on receiving a telegram from Mr. Jainarayan Dhut, he went to Bombay where he met Mr. Laxminarayan Shravgi and one of the accused's brothers. Witness know Mr. Laxminarayan, District Judge, fairly well

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

The second and last witness for the prosecution taken up was Mr. Hallifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner, C. P. In his examination-in-chief, Mr. Hallifax stated that from the afternoon of the 19th September 1921 to 18th October 1921, he was the officiating Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Laxminarayan informed him on the morning of the 20th September about the search of Bhargav's house. Mr. Laxminarayan went to witness personally. It was after that visit that witness had sent for Mr. Bhargav. Mr. Hallifax thought that he gave a written order to Mr. Laxminarayan to instruct Mr. Bhargav to report himself before the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur. Mr. Bhargav went to see him at his bungalow. Mr. Prideaux happened to be there. Witness told Mr. Bhargav that he did not either ask or advise him to make a statement, but he was prepared to hear any statement that Mr. Bhargav wished to make, and warned him that it might be used against him. Mr. Bhargav was also warned that failure to make any statement at all might also be considered, possibly, as evidence against him. Witness further explained to him that in his opinion the conduct of an honest—and innocent—man in those circumstances would probably be to give a list as far as possible from memory, of the sources from which he had obtained the notes of Rs. 1,500—(that is what the witness kept repeating)—found in his house, —and also of all the moneys and securities he possessed. But Mr. Bhargav said that he did not want to make any statement beyond saying that he took no money from Gajadhar. Eventually, Mr. Bhargav had sent in a letter. The first interview between witness and the accused was on the 24th September. Mr. Prideaux was present and witness read to him a note he had made at the time of what took place between him and Mr. Bhargav. Mr. Prideaux had approved of it.

Mr. Karandikar wanted to know what had Mr. Prideaux's agreement to do with it. In reply to a question by the Court, Mr. Hallifax admitted that it was not in the nature of evidence, whereupon Mr. Karandikar observed that they had admitted so far many things, both relevant and irrelevant. The Magistrate speaking with some warmth said that there was not much that was irrelevant. Mr. Karandikar hoped it would be so.

NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

Continuing, Mr. Hallifax stated that he again informed Mr. Bhargav that he was neither required nor advised to say anything, and warned that anything he might choose to say would be noted and might be used against him, and also that a failure to say anything in explanation might be considered a point against him. Mr. Bhargav replied that he had nothing to say beyond what was contained in a letter he had addressed to the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and he knew no particulars of the charge and liked to add a sentence to that effect. The witness informed him that the only report against him at the time was a statement of the circumstances of the search on the night of the 19th September. Mr. Bhargav voluntarily stated, however, that he had nothing to do with the man named Gajadhar; he had received no money from him nor had he offered any money. As regards the rest, the facts were that a search was made of his boxes by the District Judge and the D. S. P. The notes made by witness were read over to Mr. Bhargav and the latter agreed with the notes. Witness read one or two letters addressed to the Court by Mr. Bhargav. These letters were produced and filed. On the 29th the Registarr brought to witness a letter which Mr. Bhargav had personally handed over to him (the Registrar) at about 11 a.m. that day. Witness, continuing, said that on the same day—29th September—he sent for Mr. Bhargav, but as he could not be found, a letter was sent asking him to see witness at his bungalow on the following morning. But when Mr. Bhargav called, he was asked to see witness in Court, as the Registrar had omitted to send the letter.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

On Mr. Bhargav presenting himself in the Court, witness, in the presence of Mr. Kotwal and the Registrar, put to him as follows: "You were first given an opportunity of giving any explanation you wished to give or any lines you chose, with a general indication of what an innocent man would do in the circumstances which is—to make a statement from memory of what money he possessed and how he had got hold of the money found when his house was searched. You refused to say anything more than that you had taken to money from Gajadhar. After that the lines on which you could do this were most specifically indicated in writing. You again re-

(Continued on next page.)

FISCAL COMMISSION.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 30.

At the Fiscal Commission, Principal S. C. Shahani M.L.A., of the D. J. Sind College and a leading zemindar, said he would not object to direct taxation if it did not penalize the poorer classes. In reply to the president, he said he was not in favour of excise duties at all. If for revenue purposes some percentage more was required he would have it from additional import duties rather than a new excise duty. His protection policy would extend to training skilled labour for industry. It would be a comprehensive programme in which all arrangements necessary for the fostering of industries would be included. He was prepared to advocate Government's incurring all kinds of expenditure for this purpose. He would impose high duties on all those foreign articles which injured Indian industries. In reply to Sir Edgar Holberton he said the policy of industrialization meant a supply of cheap goods to the villages. Khadi cloth, for instance, had considerably lowered the expense on clothes and he had come to recognize its utility. He did not think the high price of jute caused by export duty would induce other countries to invent substitutes or discontinue its use. Better conditions were likely to make it cheaper.

Referring to Sukkur Barrage he said it would make Sind great rice producing place as Burma and export duty would not affect it. It was childish to think industrialization would be undesirable. It was a necessary stage in the evolution of any country, and those who talked of discouraging it were ignorant of history.

Referring to cotton he said it was a young industry in India. Considering its vast possibilities India, with proper facilities, could be the finest country in the world. India could never develop without shipbuilding. India was at present living a sub-human life when men were not even able to procure a full meal. Mr. Price's contention that industrialism should be discouraged in the interests of agriculture was not the view of men who knew the condition of the agricultural population of India.

Answering Mr. Narotam Morarji he wished the retention and even the increase of import duty on Lancashire cloth.

Prof. Shahani revealed himself as an out and out protectionist and that, also of a very comprehensive type. He not only wanted the Government to put up a bar of protective tariff and even extend bounties, subsidies, and transport concessions in order to foster nascent industries but would recommend that the youths of the country be sent out to foreign manufacturing centres where they might acquire the requisite technical knowledge and towards that end would even ask the Government to adopt a policy which Japan did sometime back of buying only from such countries as would provide facilities and opportunities for training of its young men. In substance he not only wanted that all such industries as have begun to find their feet to be protected against any foreign competition but would urge the Government to help and start new ones and ensure their being run successfully.

AGRARIAN POLICY.

Asked to advise about an agrarian policy, the first desideratum would put forth was that the agricultural population should be fed properly, he felt they were leading but a kind of sub-human life. They were ill-clad and under-fed and were badly in need of being rescued from such a miserable situation. He desired the imposition of an export duty on all foodstuffs so that they may remain inside the country and be available at fairly cheap rates, in the second instance he thought the agriculturists should be given a subsidiary industry which would make their lives in normal years somewhat happier and which would in times of famine keep them from the jaws of death. He was for industrialization of India but entertained no fears on that account that it would lead to withdrawal of labourers from agriculture so as to seriously affect it under his protective system. The agricultural labour would if better fed put in more work, and further with some scientific training he would be able to turn out an amount of work which now three of them do. He admitted that sometimes even at the present stage the agriculture suffered at places from labour being employed at factories, but on the whole India had sufficient labour to attend to any growth in agriculture and industry, provided it was sufficiently protected and organized.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF INDIA.

Questioned as to how any further industrialization of India would ward off famines from which its suffering was chronic, he explained in two ways. The suffering population lacked money with which to buy the grains and secondly the means of transport were so deficient in the country that food could not conveniently reach a particular area when its own crops failed. He believed that agriculture and industry could both thrive together without one coming to suffer by the other. His industrial policy would be for a thorough industrialization of India.

To Prof. Coyajee he said that he could not agree to India's confining to agricultural development alone, even for the reason that in the present stage when all countries are concentrating on manufacture giving the whip-hand to that which supplies and controls the raw materials. He rather agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas that India had so underdone its industrial development that it did not need even think of this danger of over-industrializing which threatened some countries in the West.

He wanted the Government to at once raise a high wall of protective tariff to foster the country's industries. The eleven per cent duty, for instance, on Lancashire cottons he considered insufficient for a protectionist India to save its own cotton industry and promised himself to move in the Legislative Assembly for an addition to it countervailing excise duties imposed in the interests of free trade. He generally condemned and would tolerate their levy ing only for revenue raising purposes. He wanted Government to definitely take in hand and save infant industries of India and see to their growth by all methods which countries like Japan and America employed in their time. He wanted industrial students of India to be sent out to the manufacturing centres outside and told Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah that he did not mind the cost that would be entailed.

As to some of the dangers of a protective system, such as its bringing about a conflict between different manufacturing interests, or between the manufacturers on the one hand and the agriculturist on the other, or further still between the producer and the consumer, he believed that with India having the right sort of representatives in her Assemblies and Councils there would be no difficulty in adjusting the conflict in the light of the general interests of the nation as a whole.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Imperial preference he did not believe in. He told Sir Montague Webb that in theory it might be true that India could enter into the agreement which would form the basis of the system of Imperial preference, only when it found that to its advantage, but he feared that in the actual negotiations Government, as she is, would get the worst of it. He would rather agree with Mr. Jamnadas to let India make a direct contribution towards Imperial burdens rather than pay through the system of Imperial preference which did not make payment clear on the one side and receipt on the other.

He believed that economic distress was at the bottom of the present unrest which could be removed by going in for a protection. He thought that the Indian Government till now had adopted no policy of protection, as otherwise it would have led to Indian prosperity. If India had been a free country protection would have been gone in for long ago. Its fiscal policy had been dictated by Lancashire in its own interests. He now firmly believed that India would go in for protection and any opposition to it would not avail.

LEFT FOR LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

The Indian Fiscal Commission left for Lahore to-day. Their sessions in Karachi have attracted much interest and the social side has not been forgotten. Yesterday the members of the commission were entertained at the Sindh College and on the previous day at the Karachi Club. The tone of the gatherings well expressed the extreme interest with which the proceedings of the Commission are being followed and there is a universal feeling that their visit to various centres in India will mark the advent of a new era when men will think less of minor differences uniting rather to foster the two main interests of the country, agriculture and industry. Surprise has been expressed in some quarter that the Commission should have sat in the Collector's kutchery which dispite its intrinsic importance in old Ramshackle building. The Frere Hall would have provided better sitting accommodation for the interested public. The Commission is dealing with urgent matters of national import. Everywhere in Karachi the one topic is the Fiscal Commission and the terms "Free Trade" "Protection" are being freely bandied without knowing the exact sense. The majority is undoubtedly for "Protection", it is a well sounding word and fits their mood. The actual fiscal tariff will no doubt be a compromise between the two formulas.

Yesterday Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussein Ali, M.L.A. attempted to strike a compromise and his industrial policy was so far to be one of protection. He wanted the key industries protected by a tariff. He would only have such of them protected as had been already established or were in the course of development or were likely to be developed under Indian conditions. He would not brother about those industries that had no chance of growth in India. He admitted that the protective duties would have the result of raising prices in some cases but believed that the masses generally would not come to be affected. Their requirements of food and clothing were already being met by the country without depending upon foreign imports. In either direction for the purposes of revenue he wanted imported luxuries of life to be taxed and saw no reasons why any provisions should be imported from Europe. He considered it shame for India that butter should be brought into it from outside. Finally he was of opinion that financial prosperity of a country depended largely on the industrial development. As for agriculture he would have it grow alongside industry and had no fears that development of the latter would prejudicially affect the former. Nor did he suppose that the agriculturalist would come to be any way penalised by any system of industrial protection. He was for taking agricultural products for instance those that could bear some export duty, as India supplied wheat cheaper than other countries. He would have similarly an export duty on cotton so that it might remain inside the country and feed the native industry. As regards the general effects of protection he conceded that there was the possibility of a rise in the prices but none the less hoped that with the consequent development of industries the prices would eventually come down and benefit in the long run the consumer. He was not for protection for all time but only so long as the industries needed its assistance.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir B. Basu has left for India to-day and expects to return to the India Council in the middle of April.

Sir Henry Lambert has been appointed the Senior Crown Agent for Colonies in succession to Sir William Mercer, who has retired. Mr. C. T. Davis is appointed Assistant-Under-Secretary to the Colonies in succession to Sir H. Lambert. Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Carmichael, Chief Engineer to the Crown Agent's Office, has been Appointed the additional Crown Agent.

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

fused in your letter to the Registrar to put in any statement from memory for fear of committing yourself, but offered to put in some statement in a sealed cover which was not to be opened till after you have been informed of all that there may be against you and you were called upon to answer or explain it."

Witness further said that the consequences of his refusal to explain the matter so far as he could do so from memory and the probable course that would be taken by an innocent man were again very fully explained to Mr. Bhargava and he was once again given an opportunity of putting in an explanation.

STATEMENT IN SEALED COVER.

After some discussion witness brought him down to a definite statement of what he wished to do, and it was that he wanted to put in a written explanation in a sealed cover, which was not to be opened unless and until the criminal case was instituted against him. Then it was to be opened at the beginning of the trial in the Court and in his presence Witness informed Mr Bhargav that he was agreeable to his proposal. Mr. Bhargav at the same time handed to him a type-written letter, stating his grievances and after reading the contents, witness had reminded him that he had already told him he was at liberty to return to Akola as soon as he had received the order of suspension and that he had then been at liberty for some days to return to Akola if he chose. On the 3rd October, said witness, the Registrar brought him a sealed cover (that had been delivered on the 1st October). Witness had it placed in a larger sealed cover on which he signed a statement of the conditions under which it was to be opened.

ALLEGED OFFER TO RESIGN.

Continuing, Mr. Hallifax said that Mr. Bhargav subsequently sent in a letter asking to be allowed to resign. It was addressed to the local Government through the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It was forwarded to the local Government with the Registrar's endorsement that Mr. Bhargav should not be permitted to resign while he was under suspension. Proceeding, witness said that he had first moved the local Government for publishing the undertaking in respect of witnesses. The order of the local Government giving such undertaking was communicated by the Registrar to the District Judge, Akola. Witness then referred to the letter that had originally been sent to the local Government on the subject of the immediate suspension of Mr. Bhargav and the publication of the undertaking by the local Government that no criminal proceedings would be taken by Government against any of the witnesses in connection with the case. Witness applied at the same time by telegram for the undertaking, and on the 23rd September, he received a communication containing the Home Member's undertaking in the desired manner. Thereupon witness ordered issue of following instructions to the District Judge, Akola: "Inform all concerned in Bribery Case that no criminal action will be taken by Government against any witness who makes true and full disclosure." While on this point Mr. Hallifax good humouredly remarked: "As a matter of fact the Registrar's note has it as 23rd August. You can make what you like of it." (Laughter.) This concluded the examination-in-chief of Mr. Hallifax.

ACCUSED QUESTIONED BY COURT.

The Magistrate next wanted to examine the accused Mr. Bhargav but Mr. Karandikar, counsel for the defence, pointed out that they were going to put in a written statement. But the Magistrate persisted in exercising his right of asking questions to the accused. After a few pointless questions had been asked and answered. Mr. Bhargav reserved answers to other questions. One of the questions asked was whether ten notes of Rs. 100 each bearing certain numbers were among those found at his house during the search and another was whether those specific notes were amongst those he had received as a bribe from Bhagirath, and to this latter question, Mr. Bhargav made answer, saying that he received no bribe and no money from Bhagirath at any time in any case.

The pleader for the prosecution suggested to the Court one or two questions including one asking Mr. Bhargav to explain how he had come by the Rs. 15,000 and odd found at the search; but the Magistrate ruled it out. This closed the prosecution, and before the Court passed any orders, Mr. Karandikar put in a written application praying for the accused being sent up to trial, in case he was not discharged, before a Sessions Court and several reasons were mentioned in support of the application. But the Magistrate peremptorily rejected the application, stating that he saw no reasons for complying with the request of the defence. He then framed the charge against the accused of receiving illegal gratification of Rs. 2,000 from one Bhagirath between 7th and 14th September, 1921. Mr. Bhargav pleaded "not guilty" and claimed to be tried by a Sessions Court.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

At this stage, Mr. Hallifax was also present in Court. After the charge was framed, the defence was called upon to proceed with the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. The cross-examination of Mr. Hallifax was commenced forthwith and it lasted for near two hours. The Court-room was crowded with spectators and during the cross-examination, the defence pleader made out some interesting points showing how Mr. Hallifax as the highest Judicial Officer in the Province had failed to exercise proper discretion in the handling of the matter and how he had lent countenance to some illegal and improper acts. After Mr. Hallifax, came Mr. Laxminarayan, the District Judge, whose cross-examination was still proceeding, when the Court adjourned for the day.

The cross-examination of Mr. Hallifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner, was again proceeded with. Questioned by Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Hallifax said that he had known Mr. Harprasad Bhargav for many years, probably during the whole of his service. Witness has had, as a judicial appellate authority, occasion to see Mr. Bhargav's judicial work. Many circulars had been issued by the J. C.'s Court in reference to conduct of cases by Subordinate judges. The general trend of the orders by the J. C.'s Court was to discourage unnecessary postponement in pending cases. In reference to postponements, witness had marked that pleaders often asked for postponements not for very good reasons. He had not heard of any particular judges being strict, but he knew that some judges being strict and others not, in granting postponements. He had often heard the complaint in appeal by pleaders that really relevant questions were unanimously disallowed by the Lower courts. Witness had never visited Akola before in any capacity. He believed that some pleaders of the Akola Bar appeared before the J. C.'s Court. Mr. Laxminarayan was in judicial service since 1899 or 1900. The Magistrate interrupting said he could contradict it. Till 1903, there was no such distinction between the judicial and the executive; all of them belonged to the same service.

Witness, proceeding, said that as far as he knew Mr. Laxminarayan drew more salary as District Judge than Mr. Bhargav, but as Sub-Judge, which was his permanent rank, Mr. Laxminarayan drew more or less the same salary. Witness had known Mr. Laxminarayan for many years and the latter used to visit him often. Witness could not say when Mr. Laxminarayan visited him last, immediately preceding the 20th September. It might be that Mr. Laxminarayan saw him within a week of that date. Witness did not remember any particular subject of conversation that might have taken place between them during the visits before 20th September.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S ACTIVITIES.

When on the 20th September, Mr. Laxminarayan visited him at Nagpur, he had made no previous appointment. He had mentioned that morning that he had no idea he was coming at all to Nagpur. When he came, he had something ready with him in writing. The paper was typewritten and not manuscript. Mr. Laxminarayan visited him at his bungalow between 10 and 11 a.m. It did not appear that he had gone straight over to his bungalow. Mr. Laxminarayan did not certainly hand up to him the document at once. The conversation between them related to the incidents of the night of the 19th at Akola. The note was given to witness during the conversation, which lasted a long while. Witness did not ask him why he had the writing ready with him. On the other hand, witness congratulated him on his good sense for having drawn it up under section 159 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Karandikar remarked that it was a doubtful point.

Mr. Hallifax then said that Mr. Laxminarayan had told him during the conversation that he had obtained evidence that Mr. Bhargav had received Rs. 5000 as bribe within half an hour of searching the house. Mr. Karandikar pointed out with reference to this last answer of witness that the question was not about the receiving of the bribe but about Mr. Laxminarayan obtaining the evidence. Mr. Hallifax explained that his impression was that Mr. Bhargav had received the bribe within half an hour of the search and that evidence had been obtained during the search. Asked if he had been told of the kind of evidence secured, witness said that Mr. Laxminarayan told him all the circumstances of the search, and also that the box containing the notes, securities, etc. had been removed from Mr. Bargav's house to the Evidence Act.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S INFORMANT.

Witness was not sure if he mentioned any provision of the law for what had been done. Asked if Mr. Laxminarayan appeared perturbed at his own rash acts, witness said that he had no recollection of his appearance, having paid no particular attention, except that he looked perturbed. He had not suggested to witness what steps to take in the matter, but must have done so in answer to witness's questions. He told witness as to who his informant was and while the note itself contained a reference, witness could not say that the personality or identity of the informant was disclosed therein.

As far as witness could understand, the information had not been reduced into writing before the search. The interview between him and Mr. Laxminarayan lasted half an hour or one hour. He did not make a note of what Mr. Laxminarayan said on that occasion.

With reference to the present case, he had averred, said witness, that a letter should be sent to the District Judge, Akola, to order Mr. Bhargav to deliver no further judgments but to go over to Nagpur and report himself to the J. C. The order was issued confirming the verbal orders given by the District Judge to Mr. Bhargav. Mr. Laxminarayan had told witness that he had issued verbal orders after the search on the night of the 19th September.

Mr. Kanandikar then read a letter sent by the J. C.'s Court to the Local Government in which reference had been made to Act 37 of 1850, dealing with departmental enquiry by the Commissioner of the Berar Division. Mr. Hallifax could not say whether the Act was in force or not in Berar. He had never stopped to think over the matter and it had never occurred to him. Mr. Karandikar remarked that perhaps it would be quite a great puzzle to the Registrar himself. Mr. Hallifax said that the whole of the letter was written by himself (laughter).

IMMUNITY OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

Mr. Karandikar next asked witness about the undertaking from the Local Government, which witness had asked for and got. Counsel wanted to know what that undertaking amounted to in law. Mr. Hallifax enquired to know from the Magistrate whether he was there as an expert witness in law. Mr. Karandikar reported he was there as the Judicial Commissioner and therefore responsible for his own action. He wanted to know from the Judicial Commissioner whether the undertaking by the Local Government not to take criminal proceedings against witnesses for the prosecution in this case was in the nature of a pardon contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code. He then pointed out that the undertaking was merely a step to win over witnesses—both real and feigned. This action, said Mr. Karandikar, had strongly been commented upon, and he wanted to give the J. C., an opportunity of explaining whether it amounted to pardon known in Criminal Law. At first, Mr. Hallifax said he was not prepared to answer the question, but on second thoughts, as it were, he said he would answer it, and his answer was that he did not know to what the undertaking which he had suggested to the Local Government to give, amounted in law.

Mr. Karandikar observed that it was no question of law at all, but had been one of expediency!

SCOPE OF THE UNDERTAKING.

He then asked the learned witness whether he was confirmed in his view that the undertaking given by the Local Government protected accomplices from a prosecution. Mr. Hallifax said that Government would taken no proceedings. Mr. Karandikar wanted to know what the force of such agreement by Government was. Mr. Hallifax corrected him by pointing out that it was not an agreement but an undertaking and protected a person against prosecution.

Mr. Karandikar asked witness if he was aware that a prosecution for bribery or abatement of bribery of a person who was not a Government officer could be instituted by anyone, not an officer of the Government. Mr. Hallifax said that if he were selling in his Court at Nagpur, he would answer the question in the affirmative. That undertaking did not protect a person, witness admitted at last, against prosecution by private citizens, and it was not meant to be so! (ironical cheers).

OBJECT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Pressed still further, Mr. Hallifax said that the object of giving the undertaking was to give witnesses such protection as it would give, but he really forgot whether the suggestion was his own or Mr. Laxminarayan's. It might be from one of them, —himself, Mr. Laxminarayan, Sir Henry Drake—Brockman who had been consulted or even the I. B. of Police—Mr. Deighton. There was no conference of Judicial Commissioners on the 20th September but witness had consulted Sir Henry. But the latter had ceased to be the J. C. at that time, having gone on leave the previous afternoon. Witness then said that Mr. Laxminarayan had told him that a search warrant had been obtained from the District Magistrate, Akola, but it had not been made use of. Witness did not ask Mr. Laxminarayan the question why the box was removed from Mr. Bhargao's house, if the warrant had not been used, because he did not know why the box should not be removed without the warrant being used, (laughter) Mr. Karandikar observed that it was a matter of how far one was prepared to run risks. Witness had no clear recollection whether he was consulted as to what was to be done with the box that had been so removed, but he might have asked Mr. Laxminarayan and the latter told him that it was with the Police.

Witness continuing, denied having given any instructions to issue instructions to the local police or the District Magistrate as to how to proceed in the matter. Mr. Lakminarayan saw him again in just about a week after the interview of the 20th September but he had no recollection as to what took place at the second interview, may be it was for reporting progress in the case.

Witness did not remember any correspondence between him and Mr. Laxminarayan, but he believed that the latter had written some letters privately to the Registrar and probably he had seen them but was not aware that any latter dealt with any particular matter.

A TELEGRAM.

Shown a telegram dated 21st September which was sent by the Registrar to Mr. Lakminarayan to the effect. "Ask District Magistrate for order to Police to investigate non-cognizable offence," witness admitted its correction, but when asked as to why such a telegram was needed, witness only answer was that it was because it was a non-cognizable offence under section 155, I. P. C.] Mr. Karandikar reminded him that he had already known that the District Magistrate had taken cognizance of it and issued a search warrant. Mr. Hallifax agreed and added that he had gathered that information had been laid before the District Magistrate of the Commission of the by the issue of the warrant itself! (laughter) witness agreed with counsel that a search warrant was a step in aid of investigation by the Police. And asked if, in his opinion, investigation as such had not begun till he had issued instructions witness said that under section 155, criminal Procedure Code, no investigation could begin until the District Magistrate issued orders. Witness did not apply to the Local Government for sanction to prosecute, under Section 197, Cr. P. C., but he believed it was done by Mr. Batten who was at present the J. C. He had held this believe since he heard that proceedings had been instituted against Mr. Bhargav. The Magistrate asked Mr. Karandikar whether this answere should be recorded, and the reply way in the affirmative.

MR. LAXMI NARAIN'S INTIMATION.

Mr. Karandikar next asked witness whether he had received any intimation from Mr. Laxmi Narayan to detain Mr Bhargav, at Nagpur. Witness replied in the affirmative and admitted that the Registrar had received on the 26th September a telegram from M. Laxminarayan to effect. Witness did not remember but he must have apparently complied with the telegram. Witness ordered the Registrar to instruct Mr. Bhargar pot to leave Nagpur until further orders. It appeared to him that the letter referred to in Mr. Laxminarayan's telegram arrived on the 27th September. But Mr. Bhargar had already been told by him that he was free to leave Nagpur on receipt of the order of suspension. According to witness' recollection, his first order was that Mr. Bhargar should remain at Nagpur till the order of the local Government was received. the order of suspension was communicated to Mr. Bhargar on the 26th, but the telegram of Mr. Laxminarayan was received on the same day.

Mr. Hallifax said that he told Mr. Bhargar that he was free to leave Nagpur, urst on the 26th September. He ordered suspension to Mr. Bhargar. The Magistrate, interrupting, remarked the J. C.'s did not communicate orders but the Registrars did!" Mr. Karandikar rejoined by saying that the J. C.'s did so, not as J. C.'s but as friends (laughter).

ORDER OF DETENTION.

Mr Hallifax, further questioned by Mr. Karandikar, said that he did not see Mr. Bhargav on the 20th and he was not personally aware that the order of suspension was communicated to Mr. Bhargav on the same day. After some further discussion on this point, Mr. Karandikar wanted the court to note that according to the witness, Mr. Bhargav had been told on the 26th September that he was free to leave Nagpur, and on the same day a telegram had been received from Mr. Laxminarayan asking for Mr. Bhargav's detention at Nagpur, and counsel's point was that no space of time had been left to Bhargav for going away from Nagpur.

The Magistrate interrupted with the remark that he did not understand where the counsel was driving at, and he wanted him to ask direct question. Mr. Karandikar retorted that he could do so, but unfortunately, the Registrar who was the only man that could speak to these things had been kept out of their way, and the present witness could only speak from the papers. (Laughter). Mr. Karandikar then remarked to witness, with reference to his previous question, that he was not sure whether the order of suspension was communicated at all to Mr. Bhargav.

On being further questioned, Mr. Hallifax said that when he met Mr. Bhargav on the 30th September he understood that Mr. Bhargav did not want to go away especially, as he had been told he could go away whenever he chose, witness then had in mind his order of the 26th, which he presumed had been communicated to him, and also a memorandum of the 27th September. It seemed to witness to imply that Mr. Bhargav could stay and answer questions or go away without answering them. Witness never enquired of Mr. Bhargav if the order had been communicated to him, when he reminded him on the 30th that he had already been told he could leave Nagpur.

On the 23rd September, witness had told Mr. Bhargav that he could go away as soon as the order of suspension had been received from the local Government, but after the receipt of the order, he did not, apparently, tell him, definitely or expressly, that he could leave Nagpur. At this stage, Mr. Karandikar drew witness' attention to a letter of the Registrar, dated 26th September and addressed to Mr. Bhargav, in which the latter had been enjoined not to leave Nagpur till further orders, and vehemently protested against the unfair insinuation that had been made against the accused.

The witness was next asked about the interviews between him and Mr. Bhargav and said that everything that Mr. Bhargav said had been put on the record. The Police were placed in possession of the result of those interviews, copies being sent through Mr. Laxminarayan. The reason for the course adopted was, said, witness that he did not know who the Police officer in charge of the enquiry was, and so he had ordered the copies to be sent through the District Judge, Akola.

There was no re-examination, and witness was then discharged.

BHIWANI NEWS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI Nov. 25.

The wave enthusiasm of Municipal elections is come and gone. Majority of Congressmen have been returned and the admires of the Tehsildar have been completely disappointed. Non-Cooperation work in the Hissar District is progressing rapidly. The officials are helping it by their attitude. After all Pandit Nekiram Shrama is arrested under Sec. 153 A. Panditji accepted the warrant quite cheerfully and has been taken to Lahore. The authorities have now adopted a novel method of arresting Leaders at midnight.

In the evening of the 24th a public meeting attended by thousands was held in the Swaraj Katli. Mr. Desai who presided eulogised the services of Pandit Nekiram txhorted the public to remain cheerful and now voilent. Resolutions congratulating Panditji and sympathi with his family were passed.

The income tax matttr is still where it was and if the authorities are not wise in time to revise it, it is sure to take a very serious turn. The few Raj Bhaktas who are still tottering on their legs are trying to create party dissentions but to no purpose.

Delegates to the forth coming congress have been elected and all are now anxious to see the development in Gujrat.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The market for coal shares was quiet without much business passing except for a small inquiry for Bokaro and Ramgur and Kalapahari. Jutes were slightly easier. In miscellaneous section cotton shares were little firmer and there was better inquiry for Frank Ross. Otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—Coal Bokaro and Ramgur, 46-12; Burrakur 47; New Beerbhoom 37-4; Pench River 18; Jute Century 6-10; X D; Dempire 41; Gourpore prefs 80-4; Howrah 29-8; S. R. Waverley 8; Miscellaneous-Assam Sugar 4-8; Bengal Telephone 219-8; British India Tobacco 2-12; British India Corporation ordinary 11-14; Do. defd. 15; Very small odd lot and Do. prefs. 106; Central Provinces cement 8-8 and 8-4 S. L.; Dunbar cotton 537; Frank Ross 9-8; Hooghly flour 38-8; Ivan Jones 8-4; Indian Iron and steel (old) 59; Indian tanneries 2; Kesoram cotton 17-12 Madan theatres 11-4; New Savan Sugar 10-8; Sphere Insurance 2-12; Purneah rice 8; Tea Bishnauth 11-8.

Government paper 3 1-2 per cent quoted at Rs. 60. Small lots 60-4; War Bonds short loans 110-12; 1925, 101; 1926, 101-12; 1928, 101-4; 1930, 101-8 and 1931, 101-10. U. P. Bonds 6 per cent. 95-6 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and one thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling four and one sixteenth pence.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"NO SWARAJ WITHOUT WORKER'S SUPPORT"

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Dec. 1.

The second day's proceedings of the Trade Union Congress opened to-day when the huge pandal was again full. The collieries are not working to-day. Mr. D. Chaman Lal opened the proceedings by reading messages received from the workers in Europe and from Indian leaders. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has sent congratulations, hoping the Congress would lead to the emancipation of Indian workers. The General Council of British Trade Union Congress, the Trade Union Congress of Scotland and numerous British Unions, the Workers League of India, the Red Trade Union International of Great Britain and other bodies have sent messages of sympathy. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jawahir Lal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Rajendraprasad and others sent telegrams regretting inability to attend the Congress.

Mr. Chaman Lal then proposed the first resolution that this Trade Union Congress declares that the time has now arrived for the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India. In doing so he said there were some people in this country who still believed there was no immediate need for Swarajya for the people of India. Such people were trying to delude themselves, there were others who say the workers of this country ought to have no connection with the movement for Swarajya. The workers of this country were the prop of the nation, they made the nation, every such movement affected them more than it affected any other class. They could not afford to let the movement for national freedom alone. The only obstructors in the path of national freedom were those Indian capitalists, who join the foreign capitalists in order to exploit the workers. But the workers were eager for Swarajya. He asked those thousands assembled there whether they wanted Mahatma Gandhi's Swarajya (Loud shouts of "Yes, Mahatma Gandhi *ki jai*). Workers of India wanted freedom, because freedom was breath of citizens' life. They asked for real Swarajya for the workers of India in order that they should become not only the producers of wealth but also its rightful owners.

SWARAJ WAS INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT.

Mr. E. L. Iyer, Madras, followed, saying, it was the innerent right of workers to demand Swarajya. Ill-treatment of Indian workers, such as in Madras during the last mill strikes, he said, was possible only under Government not amenable to the force of public opinion. They wanted real Swarajya of workers, not of the capitalists.

Mr. J. B. Nuller, Punjab, who followed, said it was the right of every Indian to demand Swarajya. An Indian was not worth his name who did not struggle for Swarajya. Mr. Jagatnarayanlal of Patna further supported. Mr. K. C. Chowdhury said, although a member of the Bengal Council, he stood for Swarajya for India as the only way to abolish the iniquitous laws of this country. Mr. Krishnaprakash Sensinha, Behar, who delivered a powerful speech on Swarajya saying Swarajya was India's birthright but there was no possibility of Swarajya without support of workers of India.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously amidst acclamation.

BRITISH LABOUR SYMPATHY.

In the course of a letter to the Chairman the Second Session All-India Trade Union Congress. Jharia-Bengal Messrs Tom Mann and N. watkins, of the British Bureau of the Red Trade Union International, London say:—

In your great gathering in the dark and dusty coal-fields of Bengal, where your fine human beings are ground down to dull slavery by the ambitions of capitalist exploiters of our country, we send you to-day hearty greetings. As the British Bureau of the Red Trade Union International, we convey to you, not only our British greetings, but even the greetings of the workers of other lands that are all now united in this great movement. Comrades, in wishing you success, we know that we are wishing success and freedom to us all. A short sighted Labour movement of the past did not realise this great factor, and permitted the slavery of Western capitalism to be enforced upon the innocent, helpless human beings of the Tast and we have now all seen the result.

Comrades, reflect for a while upon the world as it now lies shatered, divided, oppressed, and looted. The thoughtless Western workers, united together in that ignominious Amsterdam International, have themselves brought this ruin upon the world. They were played off as the very tools and instruments of their capitalists bosses, and murdered one another, and robbed and looted one another. The soldiers of British and of Europe that march into the peaceful countries of the for East to enslave man-kind and to rob the natural wealth of foreign soils, are all members of the proletariat and of the working classes that are members of the Amsterdam International. They talk of their freedom from oppression, of their own masters, and thus they remain as Imperialist and sectional as their own capitalist masters.

It is no use offering further comment upon the follies and vices of the old world. Let us all put our shoulders together and work for a different new world in which there is no Imperialist race and no conqured races. The earth belong to the workers.

We wish you every success in organising the 18,000,000 of your great and cultured population, who to-day are living by industrial work and handicrafts. We invite you to join in the great new world movement of international solidarity on absolutely equal terms. Nay, we go further and we ask of you to join us as much for our benefit as for your own, for we realise that so long as you are slaves and you are not free, we cannot be free in the West. We trust that one of the first acts of your new committee will be enter into communication with our British Council of this new International. We also hope that your Committee will instruct your Agents in London, namely, the Workers' Welfare League of India, to enter into communication with us on your behalf. We have watched from a distance the comic methods of the British Trade Union Committee, members of which are as Imperialist in their outlook as their own masters, and we have seen how, in order to please the India Office bureaucrats, they have for the last two years, defied your wishes and prevented your trusted Comrades, like Mr. Horniman and Mr. Saklatwala, from attending their Congress; and stating the true facts of your case. We would welcome any comrades that you may appoint to attend our periodical conferences in Great Britain and we also trust that within a very short time, we shall be able to see, along-side our British Section, our friends, comrades and brethren from India coming over to take part in the Congresses of the Red Trade Union International.

With many hearty wishes for your success, and with every promise of our support and co-operation and hearty good-will.

REPRESSION IN AJMER.

ARREST OF KHILAFAT LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 29.

Repression has commenced in Ajmer owing to successful boycott of Prince of Wales' visit and picketing of liquor shop. On receiving information of warrants Moulana Nurudin, President of the Khilafat and Congress Committee, Mirza Abdul Qadir by Secretary, Khilafat Syed Abbasali, Assistant Secretary, Khilafat Hafiz Sultanhasan, Moulana Nurudin Abdulqudir Bukhari and Abdullah most cheerfully presented themselves at the jail gates in order to avoid demonstration and violence. The Police arrived there with warrant under sections 108 C. P. C. after two hours. The local leaders maintained peace exhorting the people not to use violence but to prefare themselves for jail.

A mass meeting will be held this evening to congratulate the arrested Ajmer patriots.

R. DESHPANDE AT BIJAPUR

HONOURED BY PEOPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 2.

Mr. Gangadhararao Deshpande was brought here last night from Dharwar. He received a grand ovation at the Railway Station, where hundreds had gathered to cheer him. Though garlanding was not permitted flavers were showered over his head as he was being taken in a motor lorry to the Jail, escorted by a strong posse of constables.

PROF JITANDRALAL BANERJEE'S TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Professor Jitendra Lal Banerjee who was arrested yesterday at Rampurhat on a charge of sedition was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said that Mr. Banerjee's recent speeches delivered in Calcutta formed the subject matter of the prosecution. One was delivered in English on 21st August protesting against the decision of the Calcutta Corporation for presenting an address of welcome the Prince and other was delivered in Bengali on 16th November on hartal. After the examination of some formal witnesses the case was adjourned till to-morrow when the charge will be framed. Mr. Banerjee's prayer for the copies of deposition to enable him to make a statement was granted. He also asked to consult six friends which too was granted.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY MISIC LOVERS

Bombay has now a splendid opportunity of hearing one of the best singers, Miss Janki Bai of Allahabad, who is now giving a musical concert in the Balliwalla Theatre. It is really a pleasure to hear her. The words of the sonys which are generally unintelligible when sung—a standing grievance against many high class musicians but this cannot be put at the door of Miss Janki Bai whose words could be followed quite easily and that goes a good way in carrying the audience with her. Bombay music lovers should not lose this opportunity of enjoying real Indian music.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has decided to stand as a candidate at the ensuing elections of the Bombay Corporation on benalf of the rate payers of D ward.

A Royal Bengal Tiger, measuring 9½ ft. by 3½ ft., was bagged on Nov. 29, in Mandasa forests by Lieut. Sreenivasna Rajamoni Rajadeo, Raja of Mandasa to the great relief of the agriculturists resorting to forest traffic.

KHULNA FAMINE

A FEW SNAPSHOTS

AMRITSAR SEDITIOUS CASE MEETING.

SARDAR MAHTEB SINGH'S STATEMENT,

MADE SPEECH AT RELIGIOUS MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 30.

Before Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, the trial of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mahteb Singh who is being prosecuted for contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act, began yesterday. He was asked if he had any cause to show why he should not be convicted under Section 7 of the Act for having made a provocative speech at a prohibited meeting.

Sardar Bahadur Mahteb Singh pleaded not guilty and said he had made a speech at a purely religious meeting in which Government had no right to interfere and if it did he would disobey the Government for he honoured his God and Guru more than any worldly Government. He would disobey any such orders ten times if necessary. He might add, he said, that he was solely responsible for all meetings held by the Gurdwara Committee in Amritsar District as he was ill at Lahore and had sent strict orders to the Committee to hold meetings at various places in the District to contradict the Deputy Commissioner and other officials and to clear any misunderstandings that might be created. He did this as Secretary of the Committee. As the Chief Executive Officer of the said Committee it was his duty to do so, as taking of the keys by the Government was highly insulting and outraging. When he heard of the arrests, he, the President of Shiramani Gurdwara Probandhak Committee and many other members of the Committee started for Ajnala to continue the meeting in which their men have been arrested. On the way he sent a message to the Deputy Commissioner to come and arrest them as they were going to hold a meeting to protest against the outrage committed in arresting their men who were holding a legitimate religious meeting. The Deputy Commissioner had no business to take shelter behind the Seditious Meetings Act and hold a meeting about the keys while stopping their meetings. It was a purely religious meeting about the key.

Two police officers were next examined who said the tone of the speech of the accused was violent. The case adjourned till December 2nd for orders.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1

After an animated and heated discussion lasting for three days in the Bengal Legislative Council in which over sixty Members took part the motion of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be circulated for public opinion was carried. The matter will be considered again when the discussion on the provision of the Bill will come and the Minister assured the members that if the Council is in favour of communal representation for the Mahomedans in the Calcutta Corporation Government will accept it.

PRINCE AT BIKANER.

RECEIVED BY HIGH PERSONAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALANA, Dec. 2.

Bikaner gave a hearty loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales, when he arrived at ten, this morning. Signs of the Maharajah's hospitality, which is proverbially warm, were in evidence everywhere. From decorations at the railway station, through the route of procession, to Lalgarh Palace it was easily to find out what tremendous pains had been taken by the State to welcome the Prince in a way in full conformity with historic traditions of Bikaner. The Prince was received by His Highness the Maharajah, the Maharajah Kumar, Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent, principal Sardars and other political officers. After inspection of the guard of honour Prince left the station escorted by the Bikaner Camel Corps. The Royal salute was fired and the band played the National Anthem.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was given a hearty reception. In addressing the members of the University, as ex-officio Lord Rector, His Excellency expressed his interest and sympathy to the ideals and paid tributes to Pandit Malaviya, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and late Sir Sunderlal for their untiring energy and labour. He announced his full sanction to the University to form an Officers' Training Corps, one company to start as soon as armoury and other necessary quarters were ready. He advised the students to welcome H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to whom he made a handsome reference and who, he said, was coming for no political purpose but simply with a desire to learn and understand India and her people. In concluding, His Excellency eloquently and impressively urged the students to have the noble aim of raising India to the position that her number, tradition, and religious culture merited and to devote their lives for that cause in whatever capacity they were placed.

The conclusion was very appealing and was received with loud cheers. Pandit Malaviya, Vice Chancellor, thanked His Excellency and on behalf of the members expressed unflinching loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. His Excellency before departure went round the Science Laboratories.

There was not a single policeman in the areas or in the premises.

VICEROY AT BENARES.

RECEPTION AT STATION.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 1.

This morning punctually at 9 o'clock, H. E. the Viceroy arrived and was received by the Commissioner, H. H. the Maharajah and the Kumar Saheb of Benares. His arrival was not announced by a salute of guns, but on his alighting from his special train, the military band struck the national anthem. The Commissioner presented the European district officers, a few Indian Rajas and gentlemen to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading, who shook hands with them. His Excellency, after inspecting the guard-of-honour, drove with the Maharajah of Benares, under an escort, to Nandesar House. Lady Reading, accompanied by the Kunwar Saheb, followed in the next carriage.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

When Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived at Benares this morning, the Benares Municipality presented an address of welcome. Lord Reading replying said,

Gentlemen, I am glad that I have been able to take an early opportunity of visiting your ancient city of Benares. Just as it is incumbent on every Hindu to make a pilgrimage, at least once in his life-time, to the sacred Kashi, so too a Viceroy cannot fail to visit a spot which stands, as it has stood, for so many ages as the centre of Hindu thought and learning, which is the scene of Lord Budha's first sermon and the home of Tulsidas. When I dreamed of my visit to India, Benares stood forth as the holy city which must be seen, and I rejoice at this early opportunity of realising my wish. That Benares has not contented with the glories of the past alone, abandoned its role of spreading enlightenment, the great Hindu University that has recently risen in your midst, bears witness. It is interesting for me to learn that it was here that the revered Muslim leader, Sir Syed Ahmad, evolved his great scheme for the uplift of his community. I look forward to seeing the beauties of your city, the noble river front which is one of the most famous sights in the world, your celebrated temples, the antiquities of Sarnath and your public buildings, old and new. Incidentally, I shall see something of the municipal improvements you mention and the arts and industries of which you are so justly proud. I hear the local Government has in view a scheme of town improvement which, with the plans for electric supply you mention and possibly a permanent road bridge over the Ganges, should notably add to the amenities of your city.

PRIDE OF BENARES.

Benares has good reason to be proud of the products of its silk weaving and brass work, industries which are known and appreciated in most civilised countries. Their fame has spread far and wide and in more remote days, when a voyage from Europe to India was a lengthy and perilous undertaking, the proud possessor of the beautiful silks and brasses of Benares sought the inspiration of India from contemplation of these artistic treasurers. I am glad to learn that these arts continue to flourish and to preserve those distinctive characteristics which have caused Benares work to be so justly celebrated. The measures taken to encourage and assist your industries through the agency of the Central Weaving Institute and by the organization of exhibitions, such as the annual British Industries Fair, are instances of the interest taken by Government in a matter which affects the welfare of a considerable portion of your community.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

You are shortly to welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I know that he is keenly interested in his visit to Benares. It is unfortunate and I regard it with you that his many engagements will prevent him enjoying a longer stay in your midst. The King-Emperor's son comes to you with no political or other object, save that of visiting this historic and holy city of temples and learning and artistic industries and of receiving a degree from the Hindu University. I am convinced that he will receive that loyal and cordial welcome from all of you which you in India delight to give to your guest and which I permit myself to say, in his absence, is due not only to the Prince of Wales, but to a remarkable and charming personality. In conclusion, I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind welcome of Lady Reading and myself, and particularly for your prayer that I may be instrumental in promoting peace and goodwill in India, a prayer which found a swift and earnest response in my heart.

LORD READING AT BENARES.

ADDRESS TO HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Hindu University in the afternoon, and

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Government of Bombay v. Rupa Jeha.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order passed by the Second Class 'B' Bench Magistrates of Nadiad.

The accused Rupa Jeha by caste Waghri and a registered member of the Criminal Tribe was charged before the Second Class 'B' Bench Magistrates of Nadiad, under Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 for infringing. Rule No. 10 of the rules framed under section 20 (2) of the said Act for not carrying on his person, when absent from his residence, an identification certificate and thereby committing an offence punishable under section 22(1) (a).

The accused admitted the charge and stated that he went to Umreth without carrying on his person the identification certificate.

MAGISTRATES' OBSERVATIONS.

The Magistrates observed "Looking to the whole construction of the Act we do not find the remotest intention of the Legislature even to make either compulsory carrying of identification certificate or even the issue of it. Looking to the form of the certificate given below rule 10, we are of opinion that the certificates will serve no useful purpose in determining whether the person holding a pass is the very person mentioned in the certificate or vice versa. The thumb impression cannot be read by a police patel. In the Criminal Tribes Act Manual departmental instructions and orders are given at page 45 to 60. Referring to these instructions and orders we do not find any instruction or order to the police officers either to demand an identification certificate as contemplated by Rule 10 from a Waghri while on leave, or to prosecute for the failure to carry the same. No mention even of inspecting an identification certificate is made either in para 7 or in any other para. From all such omissions of certificates from departmental orders and instructions to police officers and also the want of any reference of the identification certificate in the Act, we are enabled in our belief that both the framers of the Act and the rules had no intention to make punishable the failure to carry on one's person the identification certificate. Though the accused has committed infringement of rule 10 we are unable to convict him under any section of the Act under reasons stated above. Hence we order that the accused Rupa is acquitted under section 258 Criminal Procedure Code."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Chief Justice observed:—

The accused Rupa Jeha by caste Waghri and a registered member of a Criminal Tribe was charged before the Second Class 'B' Bench Magistrates, Nadiad, under Criminal Tribes Act 111 of 1911 for infringing Rule No. 10 of the rules framed under section 20 (2) of the said act, for not carrying on his person, when absent from his residence an identification certificate, and thereby committing an offence punishable under section 22 (1) (a). The Magistrates held that rule 10 was 'ultra vires' being framed without authority given by the Act and acquitted the accused.

By a Government Resolution No 197 dated 11th January 1917 in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act (111 of 1911) the Governor-in-Council was pleased to make the rules appended to the Resolution for the control of the Waghris and the Bharalas residing in the Kaira District. A copy of the rules is annexed to the Government Resolution with the heading "Revised rules under section 20 (2) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, for the Waghris and the Dharalas in the Kaira district." The various rules therein come under various headings:—

(1) Registration which is provided for by section 20 (2) (a).
(2) Restrictions which come under 20 (2) (e)
(3) Leave and Passes.
(4) Inspection and lastly
(5) General, under which the rule in question comes. It says "Every registered Waghri shall carry on his person when absent from his residence an identification certificate in the following form.

It was contended for the Government that the rule for the carrying on the person of an identification certificate fell either under clauses (e), (f) or (g) of section 20 (2). It is perfectly clear from the heading of the rules that this rule cannot come under either of these clauses. The very fact that it comes under the heading 'general' shows that it was not made under any of the clauses in section 20 (2). It can only be 'intra vires' if it were made under section 20 sub-section (1) but it does not purport to be made under that sub-section. Even if it were, the Act does not provide any punishment for the violation of any rules unless they are made under clauses (a) to (m) of section 20 (2). It is not necessary therefore to find that the rule is 'ultra vires' although it would have been better if it was made clear that the rule was not made under section 20 (2). We therefore hold that the failure on the part of the accused to carry about the identification certificate did not entail any penalty under the Act. The appeal, therefore, must be dismissed."

THE DHARWAR CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED,

BAIL REFUSED.

Anant Shrinivas Dabade and twenty-two others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. A. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The Sessions Judge differing from the assessors convicted most of the appellants of all the offences with which they had been charged and a few of them of some of these only, and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment varying from one year to three years.

The appellants in their petition stated that "they were charged with and committed to take their trial for offence under sections 147, 148, 392, 395, 426, 436, 457, 153, 338 and 307, all these sections except sections 457 and 145 being read with section 149: the charges under sections 392 and 395 however not being pressed at the trial. That the appellants are and claim to be respectable persons, who would ordinarily not be associated with any of the offences with which they were charged. Amongst the appellants are the person who are graduates, pleaders, traders, shrofs, and landlords, owners of printing press, journalists being editors of well known journals, chairman of the Municipality and others. That all the appellants are however connected directly or indirectly with the popular Khilafat or Congress movements, some of them being also connected with the temperance and picketing movements.

That a disturbance is alleged to have taken place on the 1st of July last at some liquor and toudy shops at the distance of only 50 yards from the Police Station at Dharwar at about 6 or 6-30 p.m.; there being held in the town about the same time a largely attended public meeting outside the Khilafat library where many of the appellants were present at the time of the alleged disturbance. That there resulted neither loss of life nor any grievous hurt nor even any 'substantial damage on an extensive scale at the hands of the rioters who are said to have numbered about 3,000 and who are alleged to have done what they did in the presence of a large number of (about 115) policemen and men of liquor contractors. The injuries deposed to by the medical witness Exhibit 71 to have been caused by the rioters in the rioting are not even such as usually are noticeable in a small affray between a couple of individuals.

That still the police have to their credit as a result of the firing resorted to under the pretext of the alleged disturbance about 29 persons wounded by their shots in addition to three persons whom they found it necessary to kill by their shots. None of these wounded, however, curiously enough (except 3 or 4) are concerned with this prosecution either as witnesses or as accused. That none of the appellants are said, so far as the appellants remember, to have prepared and armed themselves even with ordinary weapons like sticks, the only mischief alleged to have been done by the huge crowd of rioters being alleged to have been caused mostly by means of stones, thrown by them.

That the stones which the resourceful police have produced before the Court as having been used in the rioting weigh some of them nearly 'a maund and a quarter,' while the weights of others vary from 5 lbs. to 23 lbs., there being a considerable number weighing over 15 lbs. That it is a remarkable circumstance that the only injuries caused are as stated above, while the only persons arrested and charged are persons who would but for the peculiarity of this trial not have been credited with the capacity even to handle some of these stones. It is another remarkable circumstance that no persons are charged as being amongst the rioters who would ordinarily be treated as hooligans usually taking part in such riots whenever they occur, while it is still more astonishing that out of a crowd of 3,000 the police have been able to trace as rioters 'only those persons who have something or other to do with the local political organisations or journals or who were known to them to be doing propagandistic work in the Congress or the Khilafat causes.' The appellants have craved the indulgence to state these introductory facts with a view to enable the Court to appreciate the circumstantial evidence in the case and the statements of the appellants' point of view. That a large number of witnesses were examined in the case to prove the case against the appellants, care being however taken by the prosecution to avoid calling those persons was undoubtedly e. g. 'the numerous wounded persons' as also those who informed the Court that they know some of the facts of the case; even the first information report that was submitted by the Sub-Inspector under section 154 was studiously withheld from the Sessions Court although it was part of the record in the Court of the Committing Magistrate, merely because it seemed to favour the appellants. That the witnesses thus selected by the prosecution naturally deposed against some and other of the appellants and had an easy task to depose falsely as the appellants, out of sheer disgust and self-respect, and on account of incidents that unfortunately happened during the proceedings before the lower Courts were constrained not to cross-examine the witnesses who they were perjuring themselves.

That at the conclusion of the trial the appellants argued the case and put in their own statements giving their version of the facts as known to them, and the assessors who assisted the learned Sessions Judge were pleased to hold in spite of the absence of cross-examination that the appellants were not guilty."

Their Lordships admitted the appeal but refused to release the appellants on bail.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. H. B. Gumaste, Mr. K. A. Jagirdar and Mr. S. B. Jethar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kemp with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CORONER'S COURT,

A DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH

Mr. A R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Nana Naru, a coolie who was seated on the bales of cotton loaded in a motor lorry at Prince's Dock yesterday afternoon. As the lorry was to be taken forward the driver started it. Just as it started moving Nana who was alighting from it fell under the left back wheel. The lorry was immediately stopped and Nana removed to the G. T. Hospital where he subsequently died.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the north and the west Punjab but have become lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has became damper than usual in the north and west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan and in excess at Hissar; night temperature is higher than usual in the southeastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is slightly below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect at Karachi. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is also generally higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear and humidity is in excess at Deesa and Veraval and in defect at Bhuj. Night temperature is above the average at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Ttemperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao; night temperature is slightly lower than usual in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in excess at Poona and normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west is passing eastwards and has caused very light rain in the extreme north and light or moderate cloud in the southeast Punjab. Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the Konkan, the Bombay and the Central Provinces. The sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the southeast Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st December 1921.

The western disturbance that was approaching the Frontier yesterday morning has given local rain in Baluchistan and the north-west Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Drosh half an inch; Parachinar, Quetta, Chaman, Kalat a quarter. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Tempe. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Tempe. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date	Rainfall Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	×	..	..	..	..
Jask	82 3	..	70	0.03	2.88	+2.50
Muskat	91.6	72.2	85	00.5	1.01	+0.61
Do. (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB						
Multan	99 0	52.6	86	..	..	—0.08
Raw lpindi	70.2	40 5	84	..	?	?
Lahore	70.6	38.3	72	..	0	—0.10
Hissar	83.0	51.0	57	..	0	—0.05
Ambala	77.7	51 0	75	..	0	—0 20
D lhi	77.6	..	70	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	0	..
Mainpuri	81.1	50-5	70	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi	83.6	50.8	63	..	0	—0.14
Cawnpore	7 .0	41.4	81	..	0	—0.41
Allahabad	80.4	50.1	79	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jac bab d	80.9	50.2	..	..	0.03	—0.06
Karach	82.4	67	44	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82.8	49.4	64	..	0	—0.19
Jalpur	82.5	54.2	55	..	0	—0.16
Kotah	85.2	56.0	47	..	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	71.4	56.9	57	..	0	—0.21
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL I DIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.6	63.1	42	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	×	×	..	..	0	..
Veraval	85.6	64.8	65	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	87.5	61.2	45	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	59.0	45	..	0	—0.16
Surat	88.5	61.2	62	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	89.0	60.7	49	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	89.2	56.5	69	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	83.5	52.6	45	..	0	—0.37
Indore	83.4	52.1	46	..	0	—0.44
CENTRAL PROVNCES	78.9	47.8	61	..	0	—0.53
Jubbulpore	82.8	54.8	35	..	0	—0.49
Saugor	83.1	52.4	62	..	0	—0.57
Hoshangabad	87.5	49.9	47	..	0	—0.50
Khandwa	87.4	51.4	44	..	0	—0.41
Akola	86.0	58.1	43	..	0	—0.54
Amraoti	84.6	56.0	48	..	0	—0.70
Nagpur	83.5	50.2	69	..	0	—0.72
Chanda	80.9	56.9	61	..	0	—0.89
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	71.3	76	..	0.39	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91 5	67.0	43	..	1.34	—0.84
Marmugao	79.8	68.5	77	..	1.09	+0.35
Karwar	89.1	62.6	87	..	0	—0.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.5	52.4	40	..	0.01	—0.60
Ahmednagar	84.8	47.5	39	..	0.10	—0.61
Poona	85.4	48.7	77	..	0.25	—0.79
Sholapur	85.8	54.8	51	..	2.80	+0.37
Bijapur	82.7	55.9	63	..	5.03	+1.95
Belgaum	82.1	55.8	56	..	0	+3.6
Aurangabad	86.5	56.5	37	..	0.79	—0. 8
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.0	50.0	63	..	1.54	+0.17
Hyderabad	79.5	56.2	61	..	1.21	+0.76
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90.0	69.1	55	..	4.58	—1.69
Mangalore	86.8	70.8	89	..	3.07	—0.89
Calicut	89.2	70.8	70	..	3.62	—3.31
Cochin	86.3	72.6	88	0.01	..	—9.56
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	3.25	..
Bellary	85.5	60.2	74	..	3.62	+1.54
Cuddapah	86.4	63.7	81	..	2.49	—1.09
Madras	85.1	67.3	75	..	4.13	—9.73
Ban al re	78.5	5 .8	72	..	4.28	+1.68
Coimbatore	85.0	66.3	65	..	4.37	+0.73
Trichinopoly	90.2	69 0	66	..	1.80	—3.51
Negapatam	88.9	66.5	79	..	4.47	-13.40

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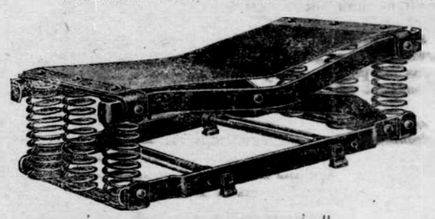

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Insomnia, like headache, is always due to high blood pressure in the head. The brain remains too active, too much blood rushes to it and so sleep is impossible. The usual and harmful procedure is to greatly depress the heart action with drugs so the high blood pressure and throbbing stops. A few weeks ago, a patient complained that insomnia nearly drove her insane, and bromide caused numbness and palpitation. Then she was attacked by acute articular rheumatism. I advised simply taking a hot saltrates bath at night just before retiring. This is prepared by dissolving in the water a tablespoonful of refined Reudel Bath Saltrates, which any chemist can supply at slight cost. A half-pound is sufficient for even the worst cases. The Saltrates bath soon stopped all her rheumatic pains, **and it permanently cured her insomnia too.** The hot Saltrates water slightly expands the surface blood vessels, thereby lessening high blood pressure and drawing excess of blood from the brain. Also it soothes the nerves, and by relieving all congestion quickly stops any discomfort or restlessness, so refreshing sleep always follows the moment you lie down. Next time you have insomnia, don't merely **stop** it with drastic heart depressants, habit-forming opiates, or "sleeping powders"—**cure it, naturally,** by following my advice. I may add that for immediately stopping bad foot troubles I know of nothing to equal a foot-bath in this saltrates water, and also in cases of insomnia, if not too severe, simply a foot-bath will be sufficient.—C. N. H.

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THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

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Sit down a minute and think

It pays to have strong natural eyesight.

Either you have good eyesight or you have not. There can be no half way. You may think nothing of tired eyes, a headache after a little reading. It may not worry you a bit if your eyes begin to strain and tear at the slightest effort. You may think they will be all right by to-morrow. But will they?

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VILLAGE LIFE IN THE C. P.

COOLIE BOYCOTT.

(BY A BRITISH OFFICER.)

"Hira Khan, ye kid bat hai? Gari anay chaita, aur saman yahan para hai?"

"Huzur, me kya kahon, Kohi quli hath na lagatha."

We had ridden 30 miles to catch a train at the station of B and had sent on heavy luggage in advance in charge of a peon, a Mussalman, recently taken on from a village in the interior, and it was annoying to find ourselves held up by a coolie *hartal* as we thought it was. On no previous arrivals at, or departures from, B had we experienced any trouble from the station coolies. Indeed they generality signaled us out for special attention. We knew most of them by name, and always did them fairly. And now this? With the train coming in? We were intensely annoyed.

Throwing the reins to the syce, we told the peon we would help him carry the luggage to the platform, and that the bearer, then coming up in a cart with light luggage, would see to it. Three coolies, however, ran towards us and salaamed. We were rude enough to take no notice, and when they made as if to carry the baggage, we stopped them by asking what they meant by refusing earlier to handle our belongings.

"Forgive us, sahib," said the spokesman, "we did not know the *saman* was yours. We did not recognise the *chaprasie*. We thought he belonged to a Government officer."

However soothing to our vanity, this was really too stupid of the coolies, and called for correction, but there was no time then, and we decided to impart it on our return to B. The engine, however, was thirsty, and the train waited 20 minutes instead of the usual five, so we had our opportunity.

"Now, Ramji, what fool thing is this? Why should you not have carried the luggage if you thought it belonged to a Government officer? Does the rupee of the Government officer contain less than our 16 annas?"

"*Sahibji*, we were told not to assist Government officers. We do not understand, but what can we do?"

"And you would have lost part of your day's earnings, and have had less food in the house to-day? This is stupid of you. Listen, I will tell you a story. Once upon a time, an idle fellow went about the streets of a town with signs of mourning, and crying aloud' *'hai hai*, Garishban dead'. He soon attracted attention and at first a few people, and then more and more followed him in his mourning, until shortly hundreds of people were crying with him *'hai hai*, Garishban is dead'. This went on till some one more sensible than the rest asked who Garishban was, and it was found that Garishban had been the dhobi's donkey. Then the people who had been fooled turned on the idle joker, but he had fled. Now, do you not think it is foolish to believe everything you are told, and to do things which only hurt you in the end? If you understand the intention of the leaders of your community you would see that they wish to do good to your country, and not to do you harm, but there are many people who do not understand the leaders and who mislead you, and you suffer needlessly. Help your leaders when you understand them but do nothing foolish."

"Malum hogaiah, sahib, malum hogaiah," they all cried as the train moved out slowly whilst they ran along salaaming and enjoying the Garishban joke.

"Malum hogaiah". That is what is needed. The people need to be taught and to be led wisely. Not by exciting the unthinking actions of crowds, not by upsetting their daily lives, but by giving them ideals which will upraise them towards a national spirit purged of fear sprung from ideas of racial superiority in others. Mahatma Gandhi could have evolved nothing finer, nothing nobler in the advance towards Indian nationality than non-violent non-cooperation with any condition, any act, and pre-conceived ideas which tend to hinder that advance. If this were understood, and motives not misjudged, and the people of this country acted in conformity with the true Gandhi spirit, *swaraj* would the sooner be reached under circumstances which would forge bonds of friendship firmly linking East and West in an honorable equality.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request publication of the following lines in your esteemed paper? Bombay is slowly yet surely forgetting the bitter memories of the 3rd week of November, 1921 this is highly desirable, no doubt! But, before effacing from our minds the memory of the dead, many of whom paid the extreme penalty for no fault of theirs, we should be failing in our cardinal duty to let go the occasion without saying a tribute to the fallen. Let our leaders, therefore, call a mass meeting representative of all classes, to offer up their last prayers for the souls of the departed. In my humble opinion this would be a most fitting close to the tragic events over which the curtain has been drawn once and for all, besides being the means of cementing the good relations between the different communities.—Yours, etc.

BRAHMA NAND.

Lokman Mohal,
Cawnpore, Nov. 29.

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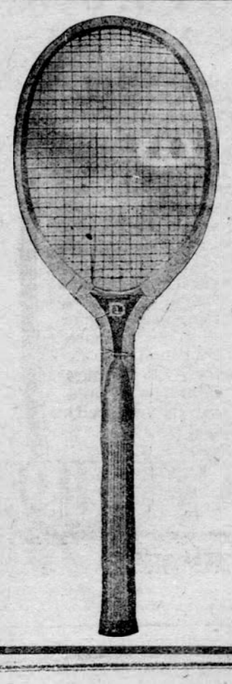

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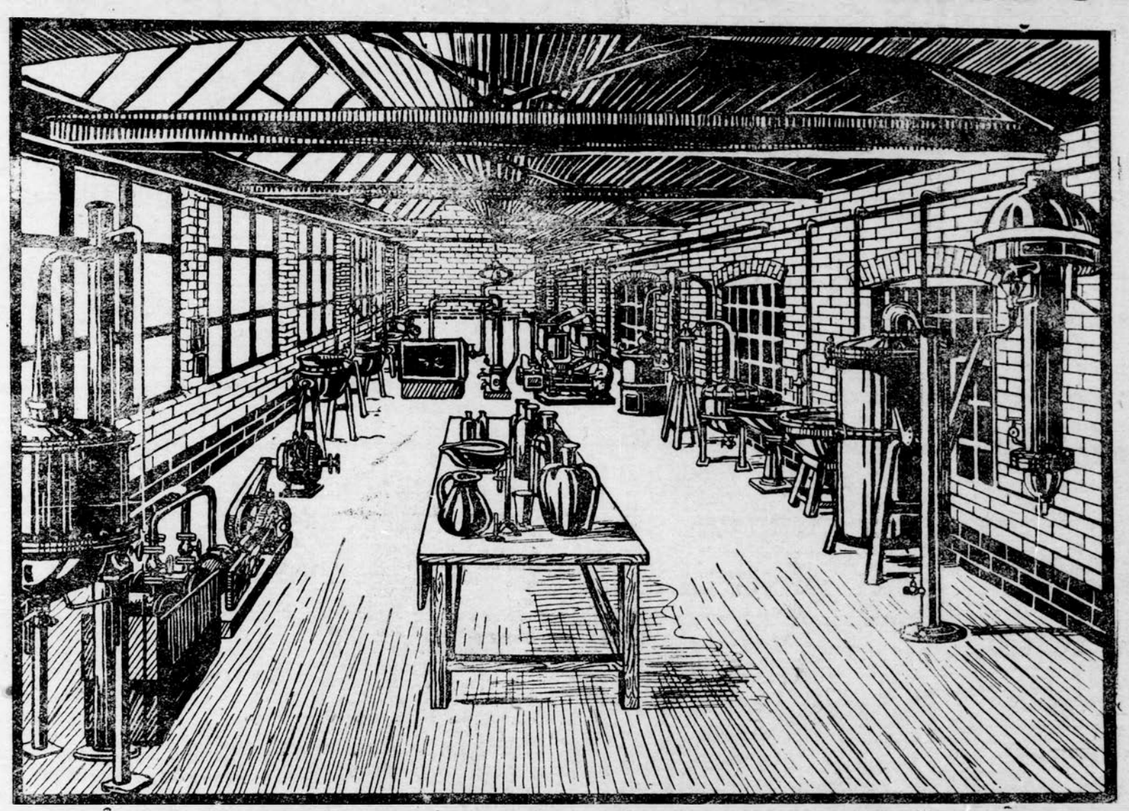

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POWELL'S chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations insure high quality goods and they have catered to the Drug Trade for the past so many years with mutual satisfaction. In Prescription Chemicals especially POWELL'S are wellknown throughout India. We would therefore urge the Medical Profession to specify POWELL'S when ordering chemicals from their Druggists for their Dispensing Department.

We appeal to the Medical Profession to extend to us their patronage, and we on our part to deserve that patronage will always maintain that standard of Purity of Chemicals upon which the Profession depend for the accuracy in filling prescriptions, so vital to their reputation and the patient's recovery.

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AKHIL MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

INFORMAL DEBATE ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, Dec. 1.

The Akhil Maharastra Conference commences its sittings at p.m. in the Shriram Theatre under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Shree Shankaracharya of Karveer Math, Messrs. Jayakar, Mandje, Bhopatkar, Jamnalal and other leaders from all provinces are present. An informal debates on the present situation with reference to the Non-Cooperation resolution in its present form, took place. To-day's proceedings are private. All the leaders will attend the Berar-Nagpud Conference.

JITENDRALAL BANERJEE ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1

Professor Jitendra Lal Banerjee, a prominent non-cooperator leader, was arrested last evening at his Rampurhat residence on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the charge of sedition.

Messrs. Phookan and Bardoloi, non-cooperator leaders of Assam were arrested yesterday at Gauhati under the criminal Amendment Act.

Several office bearers of Assam Provincial Congress Committee were also arrested.

INDIANS AND MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— With reference to Babu Ananda Chandra Dutt's Bengal Council resolution regarding the establishment of a Nautical Institution, it may be of interest to know that the question has been engaging careful attention of the Indian Student's Committee in England. The authorities there have agreed to take a certain number of Indian students for merchant marine training, and the details will be worked out in the Committee's Report. Timely establishment and success of a proper Institution for Officers here would be a great help to the scheme in England.

"Oceanography" is a new and growing subject in Liverpool and other seaboard Universities. It deals with important questions of maritime economics, and ought to have great possibilities in India with its vast Sea Boards.

A note on the desirability of special State Scholarships for Indian students in this subject and Dock and Canal Engineering is already before the Secretary of State, who is believed to be obtaining the opinion of the Government here. If the proposal is backed by Government and early steps taken, capable Indian Engineering students may be immediately sent to England and return equipped for taking some part in in the expensive Madras Bengal schemes now in hand.—Yours, etc.

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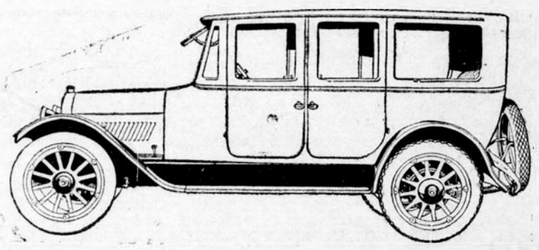

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW

BY THE PRESS

"To make gold," says Le Figaro, a French journal of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore o the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery."

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name Elixir Godineau, the effects of which are surprising.

The great paper *Le Temps* of Paris is not less emphatic in its praise of the Elixir:—"The Elixir Godineau is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L' Echo de Paris*:—"The great succes of the Elixir Godineau increased from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L' Erenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the highmettled spiritness of a youth of twenty year of age is restored by the Elixir Godineau, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anemia paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

La France Moderne, speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the Elixir Godineau. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness?"

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or the ELIXIR OF LIFE made according to the famous discovery of Prof. Brown Sequard, containing the spermatic or ovular cells extracted from the most essential., the most generous and the most vigorous parts of animals, much more powerful and healthy than hitherto employed. It is sweet and very pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the system, without producing any disturbance of the digestive tract. It far surpasses all other preparations as an appetiser and a general Tonic. Verily, ELIXIR GODINEAU is an embodiment of health, vigour and strength.

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WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir Godineau produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells, an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appears, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly re-absorbed and disappear, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissues.

No disease or affection exists for which the Elixir Godineau may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the powers of nutrition, diabetes, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results The only wish, then, that can be expressed, is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into every day use.

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the Elixir Godineau is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anœmia, exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anœmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.* DR. JULES LAFAGE,

Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the Elixir Godineau in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer a sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the Elixir Godineau, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children. The Elixir Godineau given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the Elixir Godineau all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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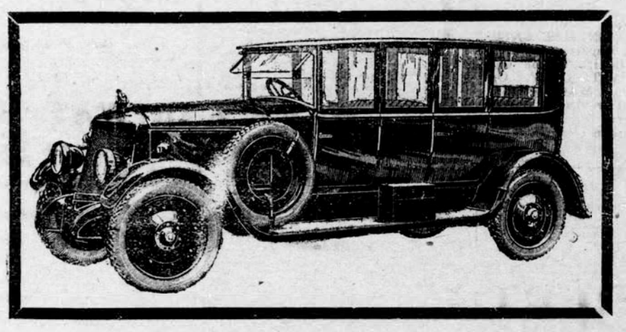

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